Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,182—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
5th Nov.	DELHI	8020	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10683
19th "	MARMORA	10309	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8013	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 450 or Rs. 594	Rs. 742 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea ...	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH)
VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

	Tons	Leave Bombay about
s. s. Umsinga	4,500	30th November, 1910.

Fare Rs. 375.

NEW NATAL LINER.

Steamer "Umona" will be sailing for WEYMOUTH, about the 28th December. Fares Rs. 375 to Rs. 420 according to accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	12th Nov. 1910
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	29th " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia	5105	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	26th " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5105	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	638
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	974
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	446

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	4th Nov.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	7th Nov.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	10th Nov.	9 a.m.	via C. M.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 10th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Monday, the 7th November, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gharbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Muttra," 4644 tons, on or about the 5th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

3rd November, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	4th Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Biquier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BRIIO	6,383	X	22nd Dec.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.
NERA	5638	Casanova	16th Feb. "
YARRA	4,142	X	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,688	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,383	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	...Guionnet...	4th Nov. 1910.
Nera	5,538	...Casanova...	2nd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,536	D. Maganzinie,	15th Nov. 1910
R. Rubattino	4,650	L. Manchini...	15th Dec. "
D. Balduino	4,650	D. Maganzinie,	15th Jan. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 725; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito ...	16th Nov. 1910
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco...	16th Dec. "
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito ...	16th Jan. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort,

SHIPPING

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	12th Nov.
a Praesident	3,300	Jacobsen	22nd Nov.
a Kanzler	3,000	Schuett	6th Dec.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will Call at Seychelles,

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 18th October, 1910.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
5, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak)	Manilla
Calcutta	F. M. S.	Cebu
Madras	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Rangoon	Singapore	Foochow
Colombo	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Seremban (F. M States)	Hankow
Penang	Bangkok	Yokohama
Ipoh (Perak, F. M. S.)	Batavia	Kobe
Telok Anson (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	New York
	Saigon	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,305,710.96

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House.
Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhavnagar.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Kheesey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

RAINBOW-COLOURED AND OTHER RARE OPALS.

OCTOBER—

"October's child is born for woe
And life's vicissitudes must know
But lay an OPAL on her breast,
And HOPE will lull those woes to rest."

THOSE who attach importance to the wearing of their LUCKY STONE will be interested to learn that Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd., have just received a supply of unset Opals which they have separated into groups of different colours, and amongst which they have found a collection of the RAREST OPALS that have ever been seen in India. The fullness, richness and beauty of colour is absolutely beyond description.

Pliny described the Opal as combining in itself the fiery red of the Ruby, the magnificent green of the emerald, the golden yellow of the topaz, the deep blue of the saphire and rich violet of the amethyst. The collection, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., now have on view, however, not only combines all the colours mentioned by Pliny, but much that has hitherto been unnoticed or unrecorded can be detected in many of the pieces which make up a grand selection.

OPALS OF FIRE	OPALS OF GREY BLUE
OPALS OF CARMINE RED	OPALS OF COLOUR FLASHES
OPALS OE ROSE PINK	OPALS OF AZURE
OPALS OF GREENISH YELLOW	OPALS OF BROWNISH GREEN
OPALS OF HONEY YELLOW	OPALS OF BLUISH PURPLE
OPALS OF BLUE	OPALS OF VIOLET
OPALS OF GREENISH BLUE	OPALS OF WONDERFUL COMBINATION OF COLOURS
OPALS OF INDIGO BLUE	
OPALS OF HARLEQUIN COLOURS	

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR THE HOT SEASON!

ACHILLE BRIOSCHI & CO.
MILAN-ITALY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

Diplomas awarded at Principal Exhibitions of the World.

Brioschi's EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.
This Effervescent Citrate prevents gastric acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a tonic.
Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Never leave your house without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.
It is taken in water, or mixed with syrup, essences, or wines and also with coffee.
Annual consumption 1,500 tons. In Tins at 10 annas. In Bottles at 12 annas.

SOLE AGENTS:

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
And can be had everywhere in BOMBAY.
PRICE LIST FOR WINES AND PROVISIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

Elephant in tins and bulk.

MONCINI BROTHERS,
The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,	CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,	CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,	FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,	PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,	CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,	

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in ½lb. and 1lb. Cartons, Rs. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and it printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 4 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CROXTETH HALL."

ARRIVED on the 3rd November.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 3rd November, 1909.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having RETURNED from his temporary leave, has RESUMED CHARGE of this Office, from the 3rd instant.

W. DENSO,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1910.

TO BE SOLD AS A GOING CONCERN.

A WELL KNOWN HORSE TRAMWAY in India, recently the property of a Public Company, conveying 260,000 passengers per year. The property comprises over 6 miles of Permanent Way, in addition to Land, Buildings, Horses, Cars, &c. In going order.

The Tramway has been in operation for 18 years as a feeder line to the G. I. P. Railway, and has a large and increasing pilgrim and goods traffic which is capable of development, as the district is a large and prosperous one, and is becoming a favourite health resort with Natives and Europeans. The profit, exclusive of management, varies between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 13,500 per annum and the receipts Rs. 38,000 per annum.

Sanction has been granted by the Government to convert the line to Steam Traction, by which means the working expenses can be greatly reduced, and the [illegible] increased. The line is also capable of profitable extension into outlying districts.

For further particulars apply by a letter to—

Box No. 1662, care of
"The Bombay Gazette,"
Bombay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO QUARRYMEN AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive TENDERS for the exclusive right to QUARRY STONE at Nowroji Hill within the limits of an area more particularly described in the Form of License admeasuring about 9116 square yards lying between Cuinch Bunder Road and Dongri Street for a period not exceeding five years. The particulars, conditions of, and Form of Tender and Form of License may be obtained on application and on payment of Rs. 5 at the Offices of the Improvement Trust.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Tenders must be sent (in sealed envelopes) before One O'clock noon, Standard Time, on THURSDAY the 10th day of November, 1910, addressed to the Engineer of the Improvement Trust and endorsed "Tender for right of quarrying" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Two Thousand Rupees.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 19th October, 1910.

TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road, Fort, or separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to [illegible] Glycanna Book Depot, 216 Mangaldass House.

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THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANK FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.
At 9-30 P.M. Sharp.
Doors Open at 8 O'clock (S.T.)

LOCATION:
Gamdevi Road, behind the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station.
First turning to the left when over Kennedy Bridge.
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1ST GRAND MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, November 9th.
Doors open at 3 p.m. Performance at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Children Half Price to Matinees only.

Each Artist a Star.
THE FINEST TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES IN THE UNIVERSE.
THE GREATEST NOVELTY SPORTING ACT EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.
MADAME FILLIS
and her marvellous Troupe of
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This act cannot be described. But is wonderful to behold.
LEN PEDRO is the most prominent Star of the Troupe
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MISS DOROTHY WALALAH,
Premier Lady Equestrienne. Most deshing and intrepid.
MADLE ANNATI, Lady Equestrienne
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The Great English Clown, who can do everything and anything.
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N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.
Special space reserved for Zenana Ladies; seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent Daily.
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AT THE
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ANOTHER COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
OUR STAR ATTRACTION,
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A thrilling and dramatic film, full of exciting incidents in the telling of the story and a new series of Comic and Scenic Pictures.
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Last night of the Popular Film
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The Programme that has delighted packed house during the opening week.
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DON'T FORGET
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3 BEAUTIFUL SILK SAREES and 3 WATCHES will be given away.

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Manager

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus dispensing labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to [illegible] rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion 6 all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE at SHEIK MEMON STREET, opposite to Mangaldas Market, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions of the mortgagees, the National Bank of India, Limited, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the land buildings and hereditaments described below.

The sale will be held on SATURDAY, the 5th day of November, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, buildings or tenement standing thereon situate, at Sheik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing together by admeasurement 932 square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 543 and 572 (part), New Nos. 2645 and 2715, Old Survey Nos. 1036, New Survey Nos. 1851 and 1852 and assessed in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C. Ward Nos. 113 (1) (2) and (3), and 114, 115 and 116, and Street Nos. 47 and 49 (1) and 51 (1) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of the Rangari Mohella, Masjid, on or towards the West by Shiek Memon Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Sachund Damji and partly by the property of Varjiwandas Narotamdas and on or towards the South by the property of Jairam Damji, which said premises are at present in the occupation of tenants of Heptoolla Essoofally and Teherally Essofally, the mortgagors of the property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers, at their offices at 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a VERY VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY, situate at Dhaboi, in His Highness The Gaikwar's Territory, known as a Dadar Ginning Factory, completely furnished, with all Gearings, Electric Light and Railway Siding.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1910, at 4 p.m., Standard Time, the undermentioned Ginning Factory, by order of the Owners, Messrs. Nusserwanji Bejonji Dabhoywalla, Ratanjee Hormusji Bhaya and Merwanjee Muncherji Chechgar.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground at Dabhoi, part of which admeasuring about 23 vigas and 6 vussas, was purchased by the present owners of the Factory, and are registered in the books of the Gaikwar Durbar, under No. 1603, 1556, 1600, 1599, and the remainder of which admeasuring about 19 vussas of land is held on lease under a document of lease, dated 23rd November, 1906, which provides that the lease shall continue so long as the Ginning Factory of the Vendors continues and is registered in the said books of the Gaikwar Durbar under No. 1195, all which pieces of land stand in the name of Nusserwanjee Bejonjee Dhabhoiwalla together with the Ginning Factory, 204 feet long by 23 feet wide, erected thereon and containing the following machinery and plant, namely, 60 gins of 1906 with 4 bearings, by Platt Brothers and Co., Ltd., complete with main shafts, pullies, leather beltings, &c., one roller by Tinker Shenton and Co., Ltd., 30 feet long by 7 feet diameter, with working pressure of 140 lbs. and test pressure of 240lbs. fitted with all mountings, fittings, and scum cock, one high and low pressure side by side compound non-condensing drop valve engine by Ruston Proctor and Co., Ld., size 18" by 28" by 30" class 110 B. with flywheel 12 feet diameter with barring gear, grooved for 8 ropes 1 1-2" diameter, one double acting cameron type donkey, by A. G. Mumford, 3 1-2 inch Ram 6 inch steam cylinder, and 6 inch stroke with all gun metal fittings wrought iron chimney, 3 feet diameter fitted inside with steps and founded on chunam foundation and base plate, one wall donkey pump, to work the mechanic shop, one lathe 10 inch centre 12 feet bed double geared and 22 changeable wheels, with portable hand driving apparatus, 4 jamad chucks, and 8 steel screwed bell chucks, one electric light dynamo, by J. H. Holmes and Co., driving shunt current, 4 glaring shunt wound capable of an output of 110 volts, 40 ampers, at 750 revolutions with slide rail and black marble switch board, wounded with ammeter voltmeter shunt regulator and D. P. Switch, and fuse completely wired under casing and cover and completely fitted with lamps, portable hand lamps and also with a galvanometer and battery provided with a separate engine built brand railway sidings, in the compound cart, weighing machine, by Avory, erected in a chunam built house, with a platform 6 feet by 4 1/2 feet 3 tons capacity with English and Indian weights.

Hand crane by Holt and Hillat, to lift one ton 15 feet high to load wagons of the type, used by the Railway Companies, 10 feet radius single and double purchase, powerful break steel tibular jib and adjustable balance box.

Two hand presses for bin ling Kuchha Cotton Bales.

Fire Engine, by Shand, Wasson & Co., of the type used by the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade.

Pucka built chunam boal or tank, for fire protection and two wrought iron tanks, on stand, each 6 x 4 x 4.

One pucka built well in compound of the factory.

Two kutcha chawls for use of constituents and factory's servants.

One wrought iron tank fitted on another well in land admeasuring 8 vigas 6 vussas, which is specially taken on lease for a term of ten years by writing, dated 27th May, 1906, for drawing water, for the purposes of factory, and all the wrought iron and cast iron flanged pipes and for carrying water to the factory.

There will also be sold with the factory varieties of stocks and stores, a list of which can be had on application to the undersigned or to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsi, 9, Hornby Road, Bombay, or to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The factory ginned during the last season over 11,300 Bhars of Kapas, which exceeded the number of Bhars ginned by any other factory in the Broach Cotton Ginning Association of 1902-10, Ld.

The factory is considered to be one of the best Ginning Factories in the whole of Gazarat, the building and equipment of which costs the owners nearly Rupees one lakh.

The factory is on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Shroff, Dinsha and Dharamsi, Solicitors, No. 9, Hornby Road, Bombay, or at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, or to the undersigned, at their Auction Rooms at Meadows Street, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th November, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
2-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Important to Machinery Merchants and Gentlemen desirous of securing a healthy plot of ground on Sea Side.

Auction sale (a) of the entire Machinery and Materials of the Paint Factory known as "Roger and Rock's Paint Works" situate at Kanjwadi at Danda Line, Bandra, and (b) of the valuable piece of land on which the said Factory is standing.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, under the instructions of Messrs. J. R. Patell & Co., Attorneys for the Owner, sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SUNDAY the 6th November, 1910, at the hours mentioned below, the following Machinery and the plot of ground.

Machinery to be sold at the Factory at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All the tools, machinery, plant and materials of the factory, consisting of boiler, powder crushing machines, shaftings, pulleys, stamping press, rim bending machine, disc cutting machine, bellows, forge, anvil, iron tank, beam scales, casks, hammers and other tools and machinery belonging to the said factory.

The above will be sold either in one or in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

Plot of ground to be sold on the premises the same day at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground registered under Survey No. 213, situate at Kantwadi, at Danda Line, Bandra, in the Collectorate of Thana, in the Sub-District of Salsette, Registration Sub-District, Bandra, admeasuring approximately four thousand square yards and is bounded on the West by the public road and sea-shore, on the East by the land belonging to Max Fernandes, on the North by the land belonging to Domingos De Mello and on the South by the land belonging to Dr. D. A. D'monte, together with the building, sheds, etc., situated in the same premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. J. R. Patell & Co., Solicitors, at their office at Sidick Buildings, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned, at their Auction Rooms, at Bank Street, Fort.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 4th November, 1910.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from PAISLEY, CRAWFORD St., Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Clarke House (ground floor), Wodehouse Road, Fort, opposite the Hotel Majestic (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture of latest design, also blackwood carved sofas, tables, teapoys, easy chairs, flowerstand, English revolving office table with book case, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble-topped tables and teapoys, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown-presses, wind-proof lamps, rich glass-ware and crockeryware, plateware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Ronish, Railway Soda Machine, rowtee, dining table, chairs, sideboard, etc., the property of the late C. A. Macaulay, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as dressing table with chest of drawers, large writing table, large almira, hanging almirah, marble-topped work table, chairs, regulator clock, iron safe, almira.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Louis Anthony Henriques, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, sarris, shawls, etc.

At 2-30 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Rare opportunity to Lovers of Art and Antiquity.

AUCTION SALE of an unusually interesting and fine Assortment of OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN and CURIOS.

Under instructions from Mr. James David, of Shanghai, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on ground floor of Watson's Esplanade Hotel, Esplanade Road, Fort, on MONDAY the 7th and TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), each day, a collection of very valuable old Chinese, bronze, jade, Pekin eloisonne cutios, specially selected by Mr. David, consisting of plates, bowls, vases, old Joss beakers, insense burners, plaques, pen-holders, bells, snuff bottles, jades, gold inlaid and many curious ornaments of periods including Ming, Kanghe, Taokwang, Kieulong and which include Famille Verte, Famille rose, Nankin; China and Kanghe blue and white and five colours and Sung de-boeuf, one Chinese open carved set panelled screen with brass plates cooped out with hand, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government (Customs Department).

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1873, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—25 cases beer, wire-nails, marble slabs, motor driving chain, Egyptian cigarettes and tobacco, country tobacco, oilcakes, country drugs, dry fruits, coir yarn, old gunny bags, empty gas cylinders, kegs of paint, rice, cement, 25 bales paper, 33 bales coir matting, glass chimneys, metalware and lady's dresses.

Also

At 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Victoria Dock, unclaimed Warehouse No. 10:—46 casks cement.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 chestnut waler mare, 14-2 hands, goes well in harness and saddle.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Dockyard compound, 3 Campbell Park, Apollo Street, the very valuable and neatly designed mail-cart to order, household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, large sliding dining table and chairs, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, almyrahs, large sideboards, dumb-waiters, dressing and washhand stands and tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, pictures and oleographs, one sweettoned semigrand piano, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of Walter C. King, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1910.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolula	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtian (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN,
LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YOLLO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

As received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITQUICKLY SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KIND

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, November 2.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 1-2+1-4
2 per cent. Rentes ...	...97 1-4+1-4
5 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	...93 1-2+1-2
1-2 per cent. Got. Securities	... 63 unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 12-16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence ...	26 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.	
Silver in New York	56 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—	25-26—1 1-2
Do. Berlin	...20-48+7-2
Do. New York	...4-85 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate5 p.c. since 20-10-10	
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	4 1-4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 7-8 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	4 1-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	4 1-2+1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-5unchgd
Amount Paid into the Bank of England.	£ 3,000,000
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)	1-3-15 1-2
Bills on Madras ... Rs.	20,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 7,00,0,000,

Rs.	33,00,000	were allotted to Calcutta
,,	18,80,000 ...	,, to Bombay
,,	6,10,000	,, to Madras
Total	Rs. 68,10,000	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 2-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 2-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·06.
Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs.	2,80,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
,,	3,80,000 ,,	to Bombay.
,,	,,	to Madras.
Total	Rs. 6,60,000	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 60,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 70,00,000.

MANCHESTER, November 2.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots...	Good demand.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Steady.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	12,000
Sales in East Indian	150
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	28,000
Mid-Americans...	7-72 unchgd
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	11 3-4—1-4

	N.D.	D.J.	J.-F.
Cotton Delivery	7·50	7·50	7·50
	+ 6	+ 7	+ 5
Mid. Uplands	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
	7·51	7·52	7·52
G. O. C.	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6
	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Liverpool	7·53	7·52	7·50
	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6

Grey Shirtings, 41-42 in. by 38 yds 16 by 15 at S 5 1-2
Do. 44 in. by 38-38 1-2 yds. 9 lbs. at 8 10 1-2
White Shirtings 40-41 in.by 40 yds 18 square at 10 7 1-2
Do. Nainsooks 43 in. by 19 yds. 22 by 21 at 6-7

NEW YORK, November 2.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	55,000
Do Last year	58,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	15,000
Do. Exports to Continent	8,000
Spot Cotton—	14·55 unchgd
Futures at New York ..... Dec. 14·35—3	Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined on bearish private crop report.
Do at New York ..... Mar. 14·31—3	

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton... ...	...14·14+1·15
Futures—Month of Dec. ...	14·13—7
Do. do. Mar. ...	14·33—8
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.	

LONDON, November 2.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi... ...	3 4 3-4
Do Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do Name of Ports—London.	
Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Sellers.	
Tone of Wheat—Dull.	
Wheat South Australian.—35 1-8—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs	
85 per cent ex-ship. ...	47 1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Nominal.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs	
85 per cent ex-ship ...	45 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 33 lbs.	
ex-ship	39 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Names of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 65 3-4	
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	unchgd

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 11

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... 12 3
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ...5-12—Sellers—Steady.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	... £ 69 1-4
Yellow Metal	... £ 6 1-3

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 9-6

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW AUCTION.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...	40-6
Do Mutton Tallow ...	42-0
General tone of Tallow Auction ...	Steady.

BOMBAY, November 3.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3-32d. demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ...	1s. 4 3-32d. 15 Nov.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	1s. 4 5-16d.
,, ,, Forward	1s. 4 3-16d.M-J.
,, 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
France 3 m/s ,, ...	171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong	137 3-4
,, Shanghai	185 1-4
,, Japan	149

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London closed steady at 25 13-16 for ready and 26 for 2 months' forward and New York remained unchanged at 56.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 75-5-0. During Dewali holiday good demand originated and prices advanced by 3-4 to one rupee, but the London Market having no demand remained unchanged, but private advices reported "quiet but steady;" hence our market was rather dull and there being retail sellers forwards declined to Rs 75-3-10 at the close. Demand for ready was moderate and about 75 to 100 cases changed hands.

The Gold market remained flat. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices were unchanged.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a. p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	8 0
97 touch Chintu	23	7 0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi	96 to 99 touch	
	23	15 0
National Bank	24	0 3
Chartered Bank	23	15 3
Sovereigns Shield	15	3 0
Do. Dragon	15	0 0
Australian	24	0 0
English Gold	23	15 0
Native Bullion	23	15 0
Indian Specie Bank	23	15 0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	75	2 0
117 Penny Ready	75	1 0
Local per tola	0	11 6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	75	3 0
Second do	75	2 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed—Quiet. London price was 9d. down, demand seemed nominal, whereas sellers being more prices declined by an anna.

Rapeseed and Wheat—Dull. London prices were unchanged, moderate business is passing and prices were easier by half an anna.

Castorseed and Cottonseed—Quiet but steady. Enquiries were moderate. Prices unchanged.

Ginjillyseed, Groundnut and Poppyseed—Steady. Prices unchanged.

Mourasseed—Dull. Sellers being more prices declined by two annas.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd November :—

Wheat	10,908 cwts
Linseed	1,446 ,,
Rapeseed	1,959 ,,
Gingellyseed	15,241 ,,
Poppyseed	1,107 ,,
Groundnuts...	843 ,,
Castorseed	523 ,,
Rice	366 ,,
Myrabollams	... ,,
Cottonseed	6,601 ,,
Mowraseed	327 ,,
Gram	4,998 ,,
Joowar	65 ,,
Maize	121 ,,

LOCAL YARNS.

The Yarn Market is firm. 4 to 5,000 bales are sold on Dewali moorat.

The fortnightly Shanghai sales report 2,000 bales sold, 20,000 bales with Chinese merchants and 38,000 bales unsold, and exchange 187 1-2. The tone of the market firm.

The following Market sales are reported :—

1,000 bales	E. Sassoon.....No.	10 at 6·13
500 bales	M. Sassoon ... ,,	16 at 7·10
500 bales	Ripon ... ,,	20 at 7·11
300 bales	Indo-China... ,,	20 at 8·1
800 bales	Indo-China... ,,	10 at 6 13
600 bales	Indo-China... ,,	12 at 7
300 bales	Dawn Mill ... ,,	12 at 7·2
600 bales	China ... ,,	12 at 7
300 bales	China ... ,,	20 at 14+ to 15
400 bales	Jamshed... ,,	12 at 6·11 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was 5 to 7 points up. New York was unchanged and New York Futures were 8 and 6 down. Local Market at Colaba was steady and demand from the Mills and Exporters was moderate and prices remained unchanged. Liverpool opener was 5 to 6 down. The market for New Crop was quiet and there being few sellers prices declined by to Re. 1 Rs.to 2. Business in Good Broach was done in the morning at Rs. 316, but sellers being continued declined to Rs. 315 at the close. We learn of the following purchases.—

We learn of the following purchases :—

100	Japan T Co.	...CawnporeM.G.	281
100	Do	...Khandesh ...	293
100	Lord Rey Mill	...Sawgin ...	321
200	Volkart Bros	...Bengal ...	274-275
500	Currimbhai Mills	...Bengal ...	270-278
100	Colaba Land	...Ujjain ...	270
100	Do	...Dhoraji ...	250
100	Do	...Bengal ...	268
200	Gaddum and Co	... Do ...	285-288
700	S. J. David	... Do ...	270 285
100	Assur Mill	... Do ...	276
100	Do	...Khandesh ...	296
100	Elphinstone Mills	...Wardha ...	285
100	Ralli Bros	...Akola ...	295
100	Petit Mill	...Sawgin ...	325

Bengal Hand Gin, Fine	...	253
,, F Good	...	245
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	272
,, F Good	...	261
Sind Punjab Fine	...	271
,, F Good	...	260
Khandesh Fine	...	284
,, F Good	...	274
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	300
,, F Good	...	290
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	285
,, F Good	...	295
Amraoti Fine	...	295
,, F Good	...	285
Yeotmal Fine	...	305
,, F Good	...	295
Nagpore Fine	...	310
,, F Good	...	300
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	313
,, F Good	...	303
Methia Fine	...	284
,, F Good	...	274
Broach Gin Fine	...	331
,, F Good	...	328
Broach Gin Good	...	315
Comptah Gin	...	325 May.
Sawginned Good,	...	323 ,,
Western H. G.	...	307 ,,
Do M G	...	313 ,,

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd November, 1910 :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	203 ,,
Central India...	..... ,,
Barsi and Nagur	..... ,,
Berar	..... ,,
Central Provinces	23 ,,
Oomras...	231 ,,
Dholera	..... ,,
Broach...	..... ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	..... ,,
Westerns	..... ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)...	3,467 ,,
Bengal Rajputana	..... ,,
Sind	..... ,,
Persian	..... ,,
American	..... ,,
Other Sorts	..... ,,
Egyptian	..... ,,
Total...	3,698 ,,

LIVERPOOL, November 3.

Opening Tone and Prices.	
Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	.....
Future Delivery Prices—	
Nov.-Dec.	7·45—5
Dec.—Jan.	7·46—5
Jan.—Feb.	7·45—5
Feb.—Mar.	7·46—5
Mar.—Apl.	7·47—5
Apl.—May	7·47—5
May.—June	7·48—5
June—July	7·47—5
July—Aug.	7·46—5

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heliger's Anthracite Coal ...	13-0	13-8
Do. Standard ,, ...	12-0	12-8

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Brazier 4×4		lbs.	21
			28
			35
			42
			56 } Rs.54 6
			63
			70
			77
			84
Yellow Metal Sheets			21
			28
			35 } ,, 45 8
			42
			49
			56
Tin Ingots			... ,, 44 0
Spelter	S M		...
	M M		...
	J		... } ,, 20 8
	G		...
Georgehutte			... ,, 22 6
Copper Ingots	K S		... ,, 48 4
Copper Sheetings...		lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	57 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings.		lbs. 14, 16, } 10, 12 }	48 1-2 to 49 1-2

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 1st November, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	4	4,690
B, B. & C. I. Railway ...	1	1,172

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 29th October 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 22nd October 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	October 22. Rs.	October 29. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,17,16,725	1,34,10,208
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	12,44,51,176	12,01,86,933
Post Bills ...	4,767	4,767
Sundries ...	22,10,856	22,20,906
Rs....	15,88,83,524	15,63,22,814
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,62,65,614	1,48,10,271
Other authorised Securities	16,84,781	15,24,989
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,12,95,001	1,29,05,839
Loans do. do. ...	3,78,30,275	4,18,81,118
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,81,43,529	1,84,57,618
Dead Stocks ...	2,88,569	2,89,536
Stamps ...	4,658	4,690
Bullion ...	4,88,687	6,24,707
Balance with other Banks.	7,05,437	8,73,164
Sundries...	2,50,449	2,63,489
Cash ...	7,19,33,494	6,51,67,563
	15,88,83,524	15,63,22,814

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1910, and in the five months April to August 1910, compared with the corresponding period of 1908 and 1909. (Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896) :—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of August. 1908	1909	1910
British India			
Bombay	39444018	36017147	40034082
Madras	2864735	4245814	3773129
Bengal	2569699	2728917	3072354
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	8151679	3117357	3268368
Punjab	1048808	670821	837888
Central Provinces and Berar...	337207	2610477	2394842
Total	51546436	49399533	53100163
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, a Kishengarh Ujjain and Pondicherry...(b)	2350747	2833693	3675240
Grand Total ..	53897183	52232226	55775403

(a) Statistics for August 1910 not yet received.
(b) Mill closed since October 1909.
(c) Mill stopped working during August 1909.
(d) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

(N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods

	Month of August. 1908	1909	1910
British India.			
Bombay	(pds. 13972840	14911983	15804513
	(yds. 63922870	64401709	84463665
	(dozs 47849	58817	48678
Madras	(pds. 667745	649168	527711
	(yds. 3107296	1091-72	1599364
	(dozs. 817	1423	2794
Bengal	(pds. 152667	115449	258734
	(yds. 1	1	1
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	(pds. 886267	889853	1092-87
	(yds. 34343213	3638432	4961144
	(dozs. 3979	4499	3837
Punjab	(pds. 29635	40190	60589
	(yds. 99665	109032	155903
	(dozs. 208	.....	15
Central Provinces and Berar	(pds. 716120	818846	815325
	(yds. 3139965	3117024	3087-24
	(dozs. 580	468	420
Total ..	(pds. 16206974	15555018	21658969
	(yds. 6s319859	74222418	95823452
	(dozs. 53123	65307	55804
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, and Pondicherry ...(a)	(pds. 605783	1033129	1210356
	(yds. 2157448	4057088	4600257
	(dozens 4667	6608	8027
Grand Total ..	(pds. 16810057	16588147	2277922
	(yds. 79477307	78279486	100408 1
	(dozs. 68109	71919	63835

(a) Statistics for August 1910 not yet received.
(b) From August 1910.
(c) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.
(d) Incomplete.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE CROP.

Summary of the Rice Crop Forecast for the month of September 1910. [On an average of the five years ending 1908-09, the area under rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 10·2 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.] The total area under rice cultivation in the 15 principal rice producing districts is reported at 7,539,600 acres, being an increase of 73,031 acres over last season's revised figures. Large increases occur in five districts and large decreases in two districts. Fallow area is 526,035 acres which is somewhat above normal. Area destroyed by floods is 2,13,404 acres, and is very large in two districts. Sowings were normal for most part, but late in six districts. The early rains began well, but were followed by an extended break which retarded operations for a time. The later rains have been generally heavy and well distributed, and have proved beneficial. Floods in the main rivers were unusually high and prolonged and caused some damage to crops. Standing crops are on the whole healthy and prospects are good.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

Good Prices Realised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

At to-day's Opium sale in Calcutta 3,300 chests were disposed of for Rs. 10,81,800, the average price of the 1,650 chests of Behar Opium offered was Rs. 3,300 per chest and that of the same number of Benares chests was Rs. 3,255, the general average being Rs. 3,278 annas 5. The average prices realised at the previous sale since the commencement of the financial year are as follows: —April, Rs. 3,827; May, Rs. 3,082; June, Rs. 2,178; July, Rs. 2,062; August, Rs. 2,209; September, Rs. 2,606; and October, Rs. 3,008.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, Nov. 3.

The Freight Market has been closed for two days owing to Diwali Holidays. There is no improvement to report, home wheat markets continuing flat. The only freight done during the week has been in small lots totalling 2,000 tons, Antwerp. The "Culna" is now in the harbour at 16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. wheat, 17s 6d. cotton.

The Steamer "Barbara" has been chartered in November-December, picked ports, at 16s. 6d.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wentworth says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BABONAU—October 26, at Ferozepore, the wife of Capt A F Babonau, I M S, of a son.
MACFARLANE—October 26, at Simla, the wife of D Macfarlane, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MITCHELL—SLATTER—October 26, by the Rev H C Duncan, at the Scotch Church, Darjeeling, Robert Mitchell, Nunda, Ranigunge, to Kathleen Slatter.

DEATH.

LINGLEY—October 22, at Lahore, Mary, wife of Ernest J Lingley, Punjab Police.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer "Marmora," due 5 a. m.
H.E. the Governor's Wedding, Cathedral, 11-45 a.m.
Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m.; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m., 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "A short answer sometimes helps things along."—Philadelphia Record.

ENGLISH MAIL.

DEPARTURE.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Delhi" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-morrow.

FATAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday at Sir J. J. Hospital Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of JairajSalim, a Pathan, who succumbed to the wounds inflicted upon him by another Pathan named Toti Amar. The House Surgeon deposed that the deceased expired during the operation which was necessary to be performed under chloroform on account of the wounds. The deceased had in his dying declaration stated that he was stabbed in the abdomen by Toti Amar. Further inquiry was adjourned.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Aden, Berbera, Egypt, and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritime s. s. "Caledonien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 2 p. m. to-morrow, Saturday. Parcel mail for France closes at the New General Post Office at 1 p.m. the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. "Hakatamaru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow, Saturday. Parcel mail for Japan close at the New General Post Office at 5-30 p.m. to-day, Friday.

THE POPULARISATION OF THE NILGIRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Nov. 2nd, I see there is a movement on foot to attract visitors to Ootacamund. I know the place well and I do not hesitate to say that it is, at once, by far the best hill station in India and the worst administered. The hotels, as a rule, are not what they should be, prices are exorbitant, the visitor is taxed unmercifully; in short the whole public pursued was that of squeezing the visitor for the benefit of the resident. I recollect some years ago, when there, writing to the President of the Municipality and drawing a parallel between their policy and that of Switzerland, very much to the detriment of the former, and prophesying that there was such a thing as killing the goose that laid the golden egg. The reply was discourteous where it was not rude. And now my prediction is verified. The verdict of the visitors will be, "serve them right." I observe that a Bureau of Information for the purpose of advertising the place has been formed. Let that Bureau first assure visitors that they won't be "robbed" on all sides, in taxes, subscriptions to clubs, railway fares, hotels rates, carriage hire, etc., and let them attend to the sanitation of the place, and mayhap India's hill paradise will cease to be a desert; until they do so and infuse a little common-sense into their administration, my advice to would-be visitors is to take their advertisments "cum grano salis."—Yours, etc.,

NEMESIS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Australien," Nov. 5.

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. "Australien" on the 5th November at 8-30 a.m. Passengers will be landed at the Carnac Bunder. There are about 100 passengers to be landed, amongst which the following names appear :—

Abbott, Capt and Mrs
Ankkeriris, Mr
Allies, Mr W K
Appleton, Mr
Bennett, Lt
Bolton, Mr.
Boys, Mrs
Bannerjee, Mr
Bonnerjee, Mrs
Bottlewalla, Miss
Banwell, Mr
Bruce, Maj the Hon and Mrs C J
Bull, Mr
Brown, Lt-Col
Belandot, Mr and Mrs
Boil, Mr and Mrs
Boswell, Lt
Bell, Mr
Cornwell, Mr
Court, Palais Mr
Cole, Ben and Mrs
Cameron, Maj and Mrs
Campbell, Lt
Campbell, Miss
Campbell, Miss
Callaghan, Mr
Das, Mr
Dhunjeebhoy, Mr J S
Dumont, Mr and Mrs
Digby, Lt
Eales, Mr
England, Mr
Framjee, Mr K S
Farquharson, Lt
Forrestier, Mr and Mrs and child
Guiannacopaulo, Mr and Mrs
Grey, Col and Mrs
Gale, Mr
Greatorex, Mrs
Gatacre, Lt
Gomerville, Mr
Green, Mrs
Gankin, Mr]
Hudson, Mr
Hatfield, Mr]
Hare, Col
Johnson, Miss
Johnson, Mrs
Jacob, Col Sir J and Lady
Karpelis, Mr
Kavarana, Mr
Knox, Maj and Mrs
Kerr, Lt
King, Col
Lloyd, Miss
Lefrance, Mr and Mrs
Lillingstone, Major
Murphy, Mr
Mody, Mr
Melides, Mr and Mrs
Meyer, Mrs
Maxwell, Major
Masson, Mr and Mrs Muir
Nerulkar, Mr
Novis, Capt and Mrs and 2 children
O'Dwyer, Mrs
O'Donnell, Mr
O'Conos, Rev
Osman, Mr
Power, Mr S J
Punthaky, Mrs
Patell, Mr and Mrs
Power, Mrs P J
Playfair, Mr and Mrs
Pratt, Mr
Pemberton, Lt E H
Power, Mr
Raja and Rance of Tanjor
Rivers, Mr
Saba, Rey Mr
Strickland, Mr
Saklatwalla, Mr and Mrs
Strickland, Miss
Steel, Lt C N
Steel, Mr
Smith, Mr
Smith, Mr W J
Smith, Mrs
Tucker, Lt
Thakor, Mr
Trott, Miss
Wallace, Mr
Wyndham, Capt and Mrs
Watkins, General, Mrs and child
Warrell, Mr and Mrs
Wilkies, Miss
Wiengreen, Mr
Westbye, Mr T

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove, all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

YESTERDAY, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided at a sitting of the Insolvency Court.

RE GIRDHARLAL GOVINDLAL.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an ad interim order.

RE IBRAHIM HAJI ALI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order.
His Lordship granted one month.

RE SORABJI DADYSETT AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, the hearing of the matter of the insolvency was adjourned for two months and insolvents' interim order was extended till that period.

RE RASUL HAJI CASSAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared on behalf of the claimants and asked for an order ordering the Official Assignee to hand over the property attached by him to the claimants or to establish his claim over the property. The learned Counsel said that under the vesting order the Official Assignee had taken possession of 39 buffaloes which belonged to the claimant and not to the insolvent.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla who appeared for the Official Assignee asked for a postponement on the ground that four clear days' notice had not been given.

His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over till the next Court day.

RE KANDESWAMI PILAI.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the opposing creditors and applied for three months' adjournment on the ground that the documents which were in the Tamil language had not been translated.
The matter was adjourned for three months.

RE VICTOR MORGAN.

On the application of Mr. Kolaskar, his Lordship, allowed the discharge of the insolvent to be postponed till the next Court day.

RE DIPCHAND KARA.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule for the final discharge of the insolvent.
His Lordship made the rule absolute.

RE BHAGWANDAS VISHRAM.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the final sanction of the Court to the scheme for the composition approved of by the Official Assignee. The learned Counsel said that the liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,77,000, but Rs. 14,000 worth of creditors had not approved of the scheme.
His Lordship sanctioned the scheme and annulled the adjournment order.

RE MOTI LADHA.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the matter of the insolvency was adjourned for six weeks.

RE MULSHANKER H. BHAT AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent, was given two months' extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices and amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Tarachand Keshavji; Karsan Hansraj; Sorabji Ardeshir Wadia; Krishnarao Parshotam; Suleman Jivaji; Rustomji C. Shroff; W. F. Edwardes; John Lobes; Mahadeo Krishnaji; Mukund Shivram; Dadabhoy E. Mistri; Virchand Jaitha and Byramji Edalji.

RE DHANALAL MATHURADAS AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship then proceeded with the hearing of the insolvency in the above matters. The first insolvent was dead. The second insolvent was represented by Mr. Kapadia, while creditors were represented by the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 60,000.

Mr. Jinnah raised several issues, among which were :—Whether the insolvents were not guilty of keeping false books and making false entries, and whether the insolvents were not guilty of gross misconduct in contracting their debts. Mr Jinnah said that the insolvents had been doing business in Muttra and had creditors in Bombay. The insolvents dealt in cottonseed and were also commission agents. They had carried on the business, which was fairly big, in the most reckless manner.
The case was proceeded with.

POLICE COURT.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Nurmahomed Suleman and

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

Stream.

Florican.....3381 Wark..... T Morrison & Co
Croxteth Hall.....2435 Ogg.....K Nixon & Co
Fagenturm.....3160 Flanbeck...W & A Graham & Co

DOCKYARD.

B I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
B I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill.....R I M
H M S Hyacinth .....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagsh'p
B I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marshall.....B I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 3.

Banca .....3794 Collyer .....P & O S N & Co
Brasiliana.....2438 Snowdon .....B A Willis
Euplectella .....2307 Beamston .....
Feliciana.....2735 Falck.....T Morrison & Co
Himalaya.....3700 Sutcer.....P & O S N & Co
Islanda.....3361 McClelland .....M M & Co
Leichenfels.....3,823 Tupper.....W & A Graham & Co
Saifi.....602 Willoughley ...B & H S N & Co
Warsonga.....1609 Chappell.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Lindsay	2499	Haires	Calicut	8-11	James Finlay & Co
F Barque Brilliant	3609	Morrison	Baltimore	12-11	R A Willis
K Cape Breton	2501	Warden	Dunkirk	9-11	K N & Co
L Najmi	2522	Hallet	Jeddah	7-11	B A M Jeewanji
M Alavi	2324	Gray	Jeddah	4 11	B & P S N Co
Q Abydos	1939	Smails	N F	G Hoosein Kasam & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Furada...3,400 Alton...Calcutta...4 11...M M & Co
2 Castalia.....4030 Hamilton ...Liverpool ...13-11 W & A Graham & Co
6 Hakata Maru...3819 Mocker.....Kobe.....5-11... N Y Kaisha
7 Bohemia.....2305 Gillhuber.....Trieste....16 11... A L S N Co
9 Assaye.....4339 Jones .....Shanghai.....5-11 P & O Co
10&11 Delhi...4784 Gordon...London ..5-11...P & O Co
15 Muttra...2985 Seddon...Calcutta...5 11...M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri.....553 Dawood...Bunder...5-11...Bo S N Co
Sabarmati .... 524 Samsoodin .....N F.....Bo S N Co
Sarasvati... 443 Ebrahim...Karachi...5-11...Bo S N Co
Bahaduri .....829 Ahmed.....N F.....Bo S N Co L-I

H W V D

Lhasa.....950 McDiarmid .....Karachi...4 11... M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From
Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, Oct. 30
Croxteth Hall	Ogg	Cardiff, Sept 24
Pagenturm	Fishbeck	Hamburg, etc.

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
Kasara	Ellon	Persian Gulf, &c
Tra ellor	Pugh	Dunkirk
Plassy	Notley	Southampton
Folmina	Eyken	Dunkirk, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Thursday :—

Steamer Alavi Gray for Jeddah.

" Sultan Van Langkat Logany for Aroe Bay.

The steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf began to load on Thursday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 28th ultimo and the same Company's steamer City of London, passed Perim on the 2nd instant and is due to arrive here at daylight of the 7th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Calidonien left Colombo for Bombay on 2nd November and she is expected here on 5th November at 8 a.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Bombay, arrived at Naples on the 1st instant and the same Company's steamer Isabia, left Colombo for Bombay on the 1st instant. She is expected to arrive on the 6th idem.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—26 bales wool, S Bhimji; 41 bales wool and goat hair, R M Hooks; 109 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 73 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 70 casks skins Nizamuddin and Co; 21 cwts chutney, H Muncherji and Sons; 15 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 95 tons oil cakes, S Pestonji and Co; 3,000 cwts jowari and 2,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Traveller s—862 cwts oil cakes, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jiwandas and Co; 20 cwts casein, The Imperial Dairy Co; 3 bales carpets, Cawasji Dinshaw and Bros; 25 cwts benjamin, T Tezpal; 33 bales skins, W and A Graham Co; 6 bales hides, R M Kooks; 2 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy; 9 bales hides and skins, V Esmail and Co; 1 pot rosa oil, A Currim and Co; 33 cwts fishmaws, K N Miani and Co; 3 cases curtains, etc, L B.Bhootwala; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts mussoor and 2,001 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 16 bales hides, W and Graham and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 15,000 cwts wheat and 6,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,980 cwt linseed, 5,205 cwt gingellyseed, J Fazhiri; 62 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 400 cwt fennel seed Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Castalia s—139 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR GENOA.

Cape Breton s—500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Gouldas and Co; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwt castorseed and 4,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 750 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—371 casks skins, Enrico N Stern.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—330 bales cotton, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—3,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 2,001 gingellyseed, J Fazhiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—35 cwt Kismis, Y L Hongkee; 20 cases condiments, M M Poonjiaji and Co; 2 cases Cambay stone, C Bomanjee and Co; 125 cwt sandalwood pieces, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, M E Kaisha.

Kakata Maru s—63 cwt kismis and 30 cwt angoor, T Cazji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 600 bales twist, C Bomonje and Co; 200 bales twist, A E J Ebrahim Abraham; 105 bales piecegoods and Co; E D Sassoon and Co; 125 cwts sandalwood and 80 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—230 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Hakata Maru s—20 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 60 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 180 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use. "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most. "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, a, well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BUNGALOWS,
From Rs. 150.

FLATS,
From Rs. 40.

OFFICES,
From Rs. 15.

SHOW ROOMS,
From Rs. 100.

GODOWNS,
From Rs. 30.

All Requirements Suited.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS,
55, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT.
P. O. BOX No. 239.

MALARIA.
NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,
is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.
"ZAM-ZAM."
A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.
☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 160 deg	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 8 0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANOS
FOR SALE.
FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
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PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.
SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 4th Nov. 1910.

COTTON GROWING IN THE SOUDAN.

Manchester cotton spinners, weavers and merchants gathered in great force in the Town Hall of that city the other day, to listen to Sir William Mather, who has made a special study of the Soudan, lecture on the cotton-growing capacity of that country. Sir William is full of hope as regards the development of that branch of agriculture and he showed that the actual area under cotton in the Soudan last year was about 720 acres, the average yield of which was 400lb. of lint, or about 1,300lb. of unginned cotton per acre; but there were some large areas which had been especially well cultivated, which produced as much as 700lb. of lint per acre. The whole crop was sold at from 6s. to 8s. more than the price then obtainable for "fully good fair" on the Alexandria market; while the seed fetched one pound per ardeb (260lb.). At these prices the approximate average return per acre of the crop was:—400lb. of lint at £6 per 100lb., £24; 920lb. of seed at £1 per 266lb., £3 10s. Total £27 10s. The prospects of the crop from the 3,000 acres under cultivation this year were said to be extremely good, and the results, it was confidently anticipated, would be something like the following:—"An average tenant, cultivating ten acres, should produce a crop of 4,500lb. of cotton and 9,000lb. of seed, the cost of ginning and baling which would be £7, and that of their freight to Alexandria £17, making a total cost of £24. Taking the average net price of cotton at Alexandria last year at 1s. per lb., the above crop would realise £225 for cotton and £30 for seed—a total of £255. Adding to the abovenamed costs of ginning, baling, and freight—which amounted to £24,—a sum of £40 for rent (or £4 per acre, whereas similar land in Egypt is rented at nearer £12 per acre) and £30 for cultivation and picking, thus bringing the total costs to £94, we find that the difference between the receipts (£255) and the expenditure (£94) is £161 which represents the tenant's profit on the cultivation of his land."

These results were not, it appears, temporary results, obtained from absolutely virgin soils, but represent the normal capacity of the land when properly cultivated and as regards the land on which the yield was produced. Sir William informed his hearers that it has this advantage over other cotton growing lands, there is an entire absence of all pests such as the "boll worm," "cotton stainer," &c., and also grass and weeds are practically nil, whereby a great saving in labour is occasioned—an important factor in districts which are not densely populated. This is the great advantage the Soudan has over Uganda and British East Africa, where pests abound in myriads, and where it is impossible to keep down the weeds, grass and undergrowth. The foundation of success at Zeidab has been the principle of co-operation between native labour and the proprietors of the estate. "Arising out of these proved facts in relation to this plantation, it is obvious that an immediate development of cotton-growing on the same lines should be undertaken along the banks of the Nile between Zeidab and Omdurman." Sir William Mather regards the Gezira plain as a future great cotton field and calculates that it is capable of producing seven hundred thousand bales per annum of the best cotton. Given suffiicient capital for irrigation works and ample labour, it will yield as much and as good cotton as the Delta of Egypt. Its area is estimated at between three and four millions of acres, and taking the lower figure, it contains about 4,500 square miles. The whole cultivable land of Egypt is only 12,000 square miles; therefore this one plain in the Soudan is one-third as large as the whole of Egypt for agricultural purposes. This vast country possesses topographical features to render canal irrigation direct from the Blue Nile possible by gravitation.

In the opinion of Sir William Mather the whole future of the Soudan depends on cotton and in this view he has the support of the Governor-General and his staff of British officials. But capital is wanted for irrigation, and if the Cotton-Growing Association cannot find it, Sir William thinks the Government should guarantee it, for with Great Britain lies the responsibility of developing the agriculture of the country. In such a vast undertaking it is recognised that the development must necessarily be divided into sections. The first section would consist of 500,000 acres, but the barrage and main canal would, of course, be constructed to serve a much larger area. These works are estimated to cost, at a liberal figure, three million sterling. This sum it is anticipated would have to be provided, to be paid out as the work progressed, and probably three years would be sufficient for the completion of the irrigation works for 500,000 acres. The surface of the Gezira plain along the Blue Nile is singularly clear of obstacles, and could soon be cropped with wheat as a preparation for cotton or other crops of less delicate growth after the irrigation work had been even partially completed. As an alternative course it is suggested that the British Government should authorise the Anglo-Egyptian Government to arrange for British capital to be found by a trustworthy syndicate in London, to carry out all the construction works necessary, to provide subsidiary requirements, to give the best cotton and prepare for the market, and to undertake the development of 500,000 acres of cotton-growing land, on such conditions as would confirm the natives in their properties and give them the full benefits of irrigation on terms to enhance the value of their labour. The land actually owned by the Government would be leased to the syndicate, and the whole area, both of native ownership and leased land, should, on using irrigation water, be assessed for taxation to yield revenue to the Government. Further, the syndicate should give a moiety of their profits to the Government for a term of years to be agreed upon, and ultimately transfer to the Government the whole of the irrigation works and their accessories, when the land might become their property, but subject to the supreme control of the Government under conditions arranged This done the future of the Soudan and of the supply of cotton for British manufacturers would be secured. They would thus become independent of the United States production; and so convinced were Sir William Mather's hearers of the Potentialities of the Soudan that they adopted a resolution urging upon His Majesty's Government the desirability of taking immediate steps for putting on the development of cotton growing in the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan.

SEED-SUPPLY IN BOMBAY. The Bombay Department of Agriculture has recently issued a pamphlet dealing with the seed supply of the Presidency, and particularly of the Broach district, in an interesting manner. Its author, Mr. G. D. Mehta, first deprecates generalities upon the poor quality of the seed used by the Indian cultivator and declares that those statements which are more generally heard have never been validated. These statements he specifies as follows: that the seed commonly used is (1) unpure and full of objectionable weeds, (2) to a considerable extent composed of poor seed which will not germinate, (3) composed of inferior varieties and types of seed. However, he states, no detailed or widely extended consideration of the question has been undertaken, and it therefore has seemed worth while before attempting any improvement of conditions in this Presidency to enquire exactly what those conditions are. This examination has been carried on at the seed testing laboratory at Poona, and the pamphlet we refer to is the first instalment of the report on its results. Reports will be issued dealing with particular districts, and in this instance the basis of the pamphlet has been an examination of the best classes of seed in use in Broach in the rabi season. Broach was selected as being one of the best districts from an agricultural point of view in the Presidency. The writer pays a warm tribute to the cultivators of this district, who he describes as keen men, and the quality of whose work is shown by the careful methods which they adopt to store and preserve their seed.

The seed is usually stored carefully from one season to another. Well-to-do farmers generally store more seed than is required for their own use, and sell the surplus, at a very high rate, during the sowing season. This applies to all crops except cotton. This last is nearly always bought from the nearest local ginning factory, where all sorts of seed cotton may be mixed before ginning. The poor cultivators invariably are compelled to purchase their seed, as they always have to exhaust the full resources of each crop in order to meet their liabilities. Mr. Mehta describes in great detail the condition of various samples of seed which he examined, and comes to the conclusion that taking into consideration the simple machinery employed in cleaning the grain, the percentage of purity obtained in the seed grain is quite satisfactory. The impurity consists mainly of mud and of broken and weevil attacked grains, together with some grains of other crops grown in the field the year before or sown as a mixed crop. As to the capacity of germination, wheat showed a percentage of about ten below the ordinary Western standard, while cotton-seed probably owing to the practice of invariably buying from a ginning factory is always very low. Mr. Mehta emphasises the point that his conclusions are based on a consideration of one of the best districts, and on the methods of the best cultivators in that district. Therefore even if the statements specified at the beginning of his report are somewhat too sweeping, he certainly shows that there is room for a great deal of improvement in the seed supply of the Presidency. As regards cotton, in this district he thinks it can best be done by an extension of the method adopted by the cultivators at Detral. There each farmer sets aside the best bolls in his crop, the stock is pooled, is ginned separately in a local factory and the seed after ginning is distributed amongst the farmers in proportion to their original contributions.

BRITAIN AND PERSIA. Mr. SYED BILGRAMI had evidently a number of turbulent spirits to keep in subjection at the meeting of Mahomedans over which he presided in London. We are sorry for that and are distressed to find good Mahomedans associating with men of the calibre of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in their political agitations. "Islam's appeal to the Kaiser" will remain unacknowledged; of that they may be sure. So too with the protest against British action in Persia, though the meeting would probably have protested more forcibly had it been aware that so far from withdrawing the bluejackets landed by H. M. S. "Fox" at Lingah, at the very moment the speakers were strongly condemning British action reason had been furnished for strengthening that force by a further detachment from H. M. S. "Proserpine." Their services were immediately demanded and, according to an as yet unconfirmed report, a collision occurred with the tribesmen and several of our men sustained wounds. We do not know if the meeting in London protested against our operations for the prevention of gun-running as an unwarrantable interference, but it would interest them to know that nine of our ships, in addition to six special armed-launches, nursed by the R. I. M. S. "Minto," have been employed in that work, and with them no less than two thousand officers and men. Boats also have been employed on detached service and have landed armed parties on both the Arabian and Mekran coasts and in Persia, occasionally to destroy depots where contraband arms have been stored. One large party of bluejackets, with a detachment of the 123rd Rifles, landed by the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" was engaged from December last to March and had some fighting, but captured and destroyed some thousands of rifles, pistols, Mausers and Martinis and several million rounds of ammunition. For this work, doubtless, the men employed receive batta, but it appears to us that they are deserving of some more lasting acknowledgment of their achievments. We throw out the suggestion to the Government of India that the men who have been under fire might at least be awarded the frontier medal, as a sign and token of appreciation. Medals in war time frequently fall to men who have never seen a skirmish. We make no complaint of that, but we think it hard luck on men engaged in the dangerous task they are now engaged in should receive no decoration from a grateful Government.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand Loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua" with the homeward Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4 p. m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Morea" with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo passed Suez at 5 a. m. yesterday.

THE Moslem Association of Rangoon has received a message from the Hon. Sayed Ali Imam conveying his grateful thanks for their congratulations and good wishes on his appointment.

PRINCE HENRY of Prussia, who has been in England making arrangements for a tour next June of the Imperial Automobile Club that will extend to England, Scotland, and Wales, left Plymouth during mail week on his return to Germany.

A "DAILY MAIL" correspondent at Salonica learns that the pay of some of the Turkish troops in Albania is three months in arrear and that unless the new loan is speedily arranged there will be serious developments.

THE situation in Pekin, an English correspondent writes, is most complex. Several Ministries and provincial administrations are clamouring for loans and Manchuria is negotiating for an advance of 10,000,000 taels. The central Government is also discussing the possibility of contracting a huge loan which would enable it to denounce the Hankow-Szechuan Railway loan agreement, tide over necessities and expedite reforms, but the Palace officials are still acutely divided. Prince Tsai-Hsun's narrow escape from assassination at San Francisco and events in Portugal have deeply impressed the Regent's party, among whom much anxiety seems to prevail. The supporters of the Dowager Empress are confident of obtaining the mastery in the end.

THE "Roosevelt," the steamer in which Peary went to the Arctic regions on his trip to the North Pole, has been bought by Mr. John Arbuckle, who will not say at present, however what his plans are for her. He promises to let the public know later. Mr. Arbuckle bought the ship from the Peary Arctic Club. She may be used in some of Mr. Arbuckle's charities for working men and women. He was the originator of the floating hotel for persons not able to pay the average rates for board and lodging. Mr. Arbuckle saved the United States Government many thousands of dollars by his feats of raising the naval vessels "Yankee" and "Nero" by means of his compressed air system and has been reported as eager to apply that method to the salvage of the sunken "Maine" in Havana harbour.

AN extraordinary situation, more suggestive of a comic opera than of an actual international crisis, has developed in Honduras, Central America, as the result of the action of General Valladares, commandant of the island city of Amapala, off the Pacific Coast, in ordering the confiscation of the property of all British and United States subjects resident there. General Valladares first attempted to arrest the British Consul on a charge of "fomenting a rebellion." The Consul escaped amid a storm of bullets from the soldiers and the commandant. He is now at San Salvador, the capital of the neighbouring Republic of Salvador, with the other foreign residents of Amapala. General Valladares' threat to "string all the Americans and British up by their thumbs" was made when he learned that they were addressing representations to the Honduras Government for his removal. Recently Mr. McCreary, the United States Minister to Honduras, arrived at Amapala on his way to the capital—Tegucigalpa. General Valladares refused to welcome Mr. McCreary, declaring that he did not "intend to show honour to one of Taft's dogs." The British cruiser Scylla and United States gun-boat have been ordered to San Salvador.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 14.

PORTUGAL.

THE sudden upheavel in Portugal has caused the greatest dismay and evoked much sympathy. The Young King was popular in this country and had made many friends during his recent visits, Queen Amelia has certainly had a very sad time, one would think that after all she has gone through, a time of rest and quiet in England would be much appreciated.

The English people can hardly read without a scene of real regret of the impending retirement of the Marquis de Soveral from the position that he has occupied in our midst for thirteen years. For M. de Soveral has been a good deal more than merely the representative—and a very good representative—of a friendly nation. More, perhaps, than any other Minister among us he has entered into the life of the English people; he has watched us and our progress with shrewd but friendly eyes; he has understood where other foreigners failed to understand. He has been not unjustly defined as the sane voice of posterity in our midst; and above all, he has never failed to use his wide knowledge and his impartial judgment for the benefit of England, and through her for the benefit of the world. Moreover, we cannot forget that M. de Soveral was the close and trusted friend of King Edward. It is at least our right to express our regret that circumstances have now compelled him to surrender the position that he has held for so long in London.

WOMEN WORKERS.

To-day sees the opening at Lincoln of the fifteenth annual conference of the National Union of Women Workers, and there is every prospect of a successful and interesting gathering. Some changes have been made at the last moment in the programme of the week, the general theme of which will be "The Problems of Child Life and Educational Ideals." Mrs. Wickham, wife of the late Dean, is unhappily prevented from giving the address of welcome to the town, by her recent affliction. However, an admirable substitute has come forward in Mrs. Hicks, wife of the newly appointed Bishop, and her appearance on a platform is awaited with keen interest, not only by the members of the conference, but throughout the diocese.

HAMPTON COURT MOAT.

Visitors to Hampton Court who have let some time go by since they saw the palace are likely to be surprised. They will find that the familiar west front has undergone a mysterious change. Nothing in the graceful facade has been altered. The tower has not been restored to its original height. Even those odd medallions of Tiberius and Nero, strangest of decorations, stand where they did. Yet the palace has acquired a new aspect, something more of dignity, something more of romance, something more of the picturesque. In a moment the cause of the change is plain enough. The moat has been restored. Between the outer court and the palace walls is now a deef gulf spanned by a bridge of four stone arches and a fine battlemented parapet. The Tudor palace is once more permitted to be seen as Wolsey's architect intended.

CARDINAL WOLSEY.

That these alterations were in progress has long been a matter of common knowledge. The result was inspected on Wednesday by the King and Queen and yesterday for the first time the changed appearance of the palace was to be seen by the public. After two centuries the moat is restored. Wolsey, when he planned the vast palace for which the revenues of half a dozen bishoprics and an abbacy gave him funds, "surrounded the house and gardens with a great moat." The scheme is curious, for the old feudal custom of fortifying residence had been obsolete half a century. After the wars of the Roses English people were pleased to believe that England would see no more of civil war. The Tudor mansion was built for camfort and beauty, not defence. The moat at Hampton Court was the last, or one of the last, made in England. It is thought that its object was in part sanitary, for some believe that its waters were used for flushing the system of drainage which Wolsey, venturing far in front of the custom of his time, provided for the new palace. The palace was not finished when Wolsey fell into disgrace, and the bridge over the moat was one of the many parts of the building on which Henry VIII.'s workmen were engaged.

HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

Women lecturers and health experts are to be in command of the second caravan tour organized by the Women's Imperial Health Association. The "Aurora," the pioneer caravan of the Association, was launched on a career of usefulness on August 20, and on Saturday last a second van was christened by the honoured name of "Florance Nightingale" by Muriel Viscountess Helmsley, the president of the Association. Two lady health missionaries have taken up their quarters in the new van for a tour of the Eastern Counties, and—except for the services of a man who will look after the horses and the cinematograph, which is proving a valuable asset in the work of giving popular instruction in the laws of health—the new undertaking is entirely in the hands of women. Lectures are to be given by many well-known medical women among them being Dr. Lydia Lenay, Dr. May Dowie, Dr. Flora Murray, Dr. Prudence Gaffikin, Dr Annie Gowdy, Dr. Coghill Hawkes, and Dr. May Thorne. The wide range of instruction to be covered by these lecturers, who, as Lady Helmsley well said on Saturday, come to teach, not to preach, is indicated by the subjects, which include "The Open Window," "Dust and Diseases," "Food and Cooking," "The Hygiene of the Home," "Personal Hygiene," "Causes of Infant Mortality and its Prevention," "The Feeding of Children," &c.

THE AIRWOMAN.

The airwoman now has to be reckoned with very seriously in the professional world of aeronautics. From the ordinary spectator's point of view one of the most striking features of the Burton-on-Trent meeting was Mlle. Dutrieu's remarkable feat. Accompanied by M. Beau as passenger, she flew right across the town descending lightly and gracefully, and showing an amazing control of her Farman biplane. Frenchwomen have always proved themselves extraordinarily fearless in everything connected with new forms of dangerous sport. In 1784 a pretty Lyonnaise ascended in a fire balloon, which she had herself designed before an immense concourse of people, among whom was King Gustavus of Sweden. There must be many Londoners still living who witnessed a certain Mme. Poitevin's amazing feat in 1852. This lady, seated on a horse suspended from her balloon, made what our French friends term an ascension from Cremorn Gardens, and she met with the luck that her pluck deserved. Thirty-six years ago Mme. Flammarion, the wife or the famous French astronomer, began her honeymoon in a balloon. The party, which consisted of the bride and bridegroom, M. Flammarion's brother, and a friend who was a distinguished seronaut, started from Paris in the unromantic quarter of La Villette, and landed at Spa after 13 hours in the air.

HOW NEW FASHIONS ORIGINATE.

Great beauties are usually the originators of popular fashions, and it is small wonder then that the Empress Eugenie is responsible for many modes that are even now in existence. "Besides making popular the crinoline in which only she looked well who would have looked better without one," says Philip W. Seargeant in "The Last Empress of the French," "the Empress gave to the world of fashion Garibaldi blouses, coloured underskirts and hair-nets. Even milliners therefore have to admit that she did not live in vain. Possibly also she was the inventor of the dressing-lift, which aroused the curiosity of the Republican invaders of the Tuileries in 1870. This was a lift communicating with the Empress's dressing room on one floor of the Tuileries and with rooms containing her wardrobes on the floor above. It was customary for her waiting-woman to dress in the costume proposed for the Empress one of four "maanequins modelled on her figure and to send it down in the lift. Eugenie could thus see herself before as others would see her later and transfer the clothes from the model to her own person."

MISS LOHR AND MR. LORAINE.

Playgoers who delight in romance, whether on the stage or in real life, will extend their cordial congratulations to Miss Marie Lohr and Mr. Robert Loraine, whose engagement was definitely announced yesterday. The wedding is not to take place for at least a year, and her numerous admirers will learn with satisfaction that the gifted young actress, who is now appearing at the Playhouse as Mr. Cyril Maude's leading lady in "Tantalising Tommy"—whence the familiar sobriquet by which she is known among her friends—has no present intention of forsaking the stage. Mr. Loraine has, of course, achieved distinction in the sphere of the air as well as in that of dramatic art. His most recent feat was his crossing of the Irish Channel, a journey which he completed by swimming ashore. During a career on the London stage, which curiously enough, began in the same year that witnessed his future wife's first introduction to a theatrical life, Mr. Loraine has placed to his credit a series of excellent performances. He played Charles Surface in Sir Herbert Tree's Production of "The School for Scandal," and "Harry Telfer, the husband, of Dolly Reforming Herself," Mr. Henry Arthur Jone's play: John Tanner in "Man and Superman" at the Court; and Buntschli in "Arms and the Man" at the Savoy. Recently he appeared in "The Man from the Sea" at the Queen's. During the Boer War Mr. Loraine was one of the Yeomanry troopers who volunteered for the front, and he served with distinction through the campaign.

TELEGRAPH GIRLS.

While experts are devoting their attention to the burning question of boy-labour, the General Post Office is contemplating a practical measure which, while it seems at first sight to aggravate the evil may lead in the end to an improvement. In a few months it will cease to employ boy messengers for indoor work at St. Martin's-le-Grand and in the principal provincial post offices; the places of the boys will be taken by girls. An immediate saving will be one result, for the girls will be paid 1s. a week less than the boys are: but the gist of the experiment lies in the endeavour to find for all girls so-employed situations in the Post Office when they grow up. In the present state of the question there are many who would welcome the change as it affects the boys themselves.

NEW MILLINERY.

The new toques in velvet are extravagantly high at the back, trimmed with three or four black feathers that heighten the effect. These toques are worn over one eye, and are very becoming on one side only. Women, however, seem to attach no importance to this fact, and are quite happy if they look pretty at one angle. The large flat hats are more general, and there is every probability that these will be the favourite shapes trimmed with a band of fur and a rose, red, pink or white. White and pink camellias placed low on the brim are also making their appearance on velvet hats.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

LET THE ROOF FALL IN, by Frank Danby—(Hutchinson)—Mrs. Julia Frankau (Frank Danby) unfortunately lost her only son whilst she was writing her last book. She was so overwhelmed with grief-that it was announced she would write no more. However, from the title one would imagine, she has written a book to relieve her overwrought feelings and "Let the Roof Fall In" is most expressive. What does it matter now, my son, my darling, is gone. Thus we have at once touched upon the main character and main thread of interest in Frank Danby's new novel. The story then opens with the scene where the Dowager Lady Ranmore looses her only son. She had had one idol, her son, Terence; and, in comparison with him, her daughter, Margaret, who became the Duchess of Towcester, and her nephew, Derry Malone, who was only half a Ranmore, and had black locks instead of those ruddy curls which had graced the brow of Terence, were almost inferior and negligible creatures. Terence was her idol, and it was a hard and unjust stroke of Fate which ordained that, in the prime of youth, he should die. A characteristically charming, free-handed, open-hearted, persuasive, and irresistible Irishman, Terence had the world at his feet; and then he must needs go and ride in a steeplechase—despite the warning of a clairvoyante—and break his spine! His death as it were causes the story, by making or marring several lives. Derry Malone by his cousin's death becomes Lord Ranmore, also the keeper of a great secret. Rosaleen O'Daly has listened to the words of love whispered by the gay and reckless Terence, and his death abandoned her to disgrace and ruin. When Derry Malone realises all that has happened, he knows at once where his duty lies. No one must know the secret whispered in his ear by the dying lips of Terence, least of all Margaret, Terence's sister, and the old Lady Ranmore. For himself the dice is cast. He must take Rosaleen away and marry her, so that she may be free of her shame, and the memory of Terence may remain unspotted. This is a brief outline of the story and in such capable hands as Frank Danby's, a most successful novel is evolved. The characters are strong and real, impressing themselves on the memory the scenes are carried through with dramatic power. Knowing the incident, that in a way originated the book, it will be read with a keen interest by many.

BABES IN THE WOOD, by B. M. Croker—(Methuen)—A really good Indian story. Philip Trafford, the hero, is Assistant Conservator of Forests. On his arrival in Calcutta, he is posted to a very lovely station, his nearest neighbour being twelve miles away. "Pahari is certainly lonely, but we are a small crowd at Chandi," his neighbour told him, "and have such an innocent and spotless reputation that outsiders call us "The Babes in the Wood". After perusing its story to the end, the innocent and spotless reputation becomes very doubtful. His friend then goes on to describe some of the inhabitants in Chandi, among others, the great Gresham. "I happened to find him waiting at the dak-bungalow at Dongar railway station with no money," he said. "I settled his bill and brought him home with me and he has remained in Chandi ever since." I did hear on board ship remarked Trafford that quite a lot of social wreckage is cast up in Indian jungles. "Wreckage! Wait till you see him," replied his friend. "He is magnificent. He has got an appointment as bottle-washer to the Rajah." "Do you mean to say that this chap you found penniless and starving, and of whom you know absolutely nothing, actually bosses the Rajah and the station?" demanded Trafford. Now I think I understand why you are all called "The Babes in the Wood."

THE WILD OLIVE, by the author of "The Inner Shrine"—(Methuen).—There are two points which are strongly emphasized in the above story. One "Be sure your sins will find you out," the other, how easily a man forgets. The hero, John Ford, was fleeing from justice; he was saved, helped in the most magnificent way by "The Wild Olive." He is just starting

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LORD MORLEY'S PROBABLE NEW POST.

Division of Colonial Office.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The *Daily Mail* states that a new Secretary of State will shortly be appointed for the self-governing colonies. The Colonial Secretary with the present organisation will administer the Crown Colonies.

LATER.

The Liberal papers are elated at the result of the Walthamstow by-election, and declare that it is bound to influence the decision of the Veto Conference, and strengthen the hands of Ministers in carrying out the people's mandate to end the tyranny of the House of Lords.

In an interview, the Master of Elibank said he hoped the result would inspire the Liberals to realise their strength.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the division of the Colonial Office will not be effected before the Imperial Conference is held, as legislation is necessary to make the change operative.

The same paper adds that Lord Morley will possibly become President of the Council.

Mr. Lambert, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Wareham, ridiculed Navy scares. If the Liberals, he said, remained in power, the evil day prophesied by alarmists would never come.

Indian Press Opinions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The "Englishman," in a lengthy review of Lord Morley's work, says:—The fervent democrat has shown himself a very consistent and equally opinionated autocrat. Peter the Great knocking windows to the West for his people was no more an autocrat than Lord Morley liberalising India and the India Office regardless of everything.

The "Statesman":—The reforms which he carried through in conjunction with Lord Minto will mark a distinct stage in Indian history. His determination to appoint a native of India to the Viceroy's Executive Council was a bold step, which caused misgiving even within his own party. But Lord Morley never faltered, when he had made up his mind what was the right course to pursue.

The "Indian Daily News":—Until the news has been definitely confirmed it will be well to withhold the appreciations which must be expressed on the work of the greatest man who has ever been Secretary of State for India, and of the most wide reaching system of reform that has ever been introduced into this country.

The "Bengalee:—Lord Morley we are free to admit has not fulfilled the expectations, which his appointment as Secretary of State had occasioned in the public mind of India. Yet there is no doubt that under a Secretary of State less firmly wedded to at least some of the principles of liberalism things might easily have been much worse.

The "Hindoo Patriot":—We wish it were so ordained by Providence that he could continue for ever as Secretary of State for India, but since that cannot be, we must not be so selfish as to grudge him his well earned rest, and must wish that long may he live to see his noble work in India grow into those glorious institutions, which it was his desire it should grow into.

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

The "Madras Standard":—Lord Morley may now feel that he has accomplished the task begun by him and that India enters upon a new era. He has been in office for full five years. They have been years of change and anxiety and during this period he has been working with a Viceroy between whom and himself there has been no difference of opinion on any question of fundamental importance.

The "Madras Times":—Lord Morley's constructive work in India is over and his scheme of reforms is fairly launched.

The "Madras Mail":—That the news of Lord Morley's resignation will be received with great regret in this country need scarcely be said. He has from time to time been criticised more or less severely from very different points of view by both Indian and Anglo-Indian authorities, but no one has ever questioned his immense ability, his zeal for the interest of India or his courage and few, if any, of his critics have ventured the opinion that any other statesman of his party would have made so great a success in so difficult a position as Lord Morley's has been.

The "Indian Patriot":—In India his severance from office will be regarded with deep regret and by his colleagues in the cabinet as a loss which cannot be made up in recent years. No English statesman has achieved so much for his charge as Lord Morley has done for India during the last for years and more."

LUCKNOW, Nov. 3.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph":—Lord Morley's resignation from the India Office must be regarded as a misfortune for this country and the news will be received with extreme regret by all classes. His name will go down to history coupled with that of Lord Minto as the inaugurator of the beneficent measures of reform which must be carried to its legitimate conclusion in the fulness of time.

TRIBUTE TO LORD MORLEY.

A Strong Man who has Given His Best.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Lord Montagu, speaking at Bishop Auckland, said the most striking phenomenon in the Imperial politics in Great Britain was the increased interest taken in India. Much of it was due to Lord Morley, a strong man who had given his best to the country. Lord Montagu regarded the situation as most hopeful. A blended policy of repression and concession was the only possible method of dealing with the problem of unrest.

HORSE-BREEDING IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov 3.

The Government has made a grant of £40,000 annually for the encouragement of horse-breeding.

BRITISH RESIDENT AT LHASSA.

Colonel Younghusband's Advice.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Colonel Younghusband, lecturing at the Central Asian Society, this evening, said the whole question of the North-Eastern frontier was never more critical. While there was no danger from the Yellow Peril, rough or tactless handling of the Lama's movements and the Chinese might involve a permanent increase in the garrison. Great Britain required to know what was going on in Tibet. The best solution of the present difficulties was the permanent stationing of a British Officer at Lhassa.

BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

Mahomedan Meeting in London.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A largely attended meeting of Mahomedans was held in London to-day. It strongly protested against the British action in Persia, and called on Great Britain to use her influence to secure the withdrawal of the Russian troops.

The speakers, in forcible terms, charged Great Britain and Russia with bad faith. Frequent references to 'Islam's appeal to the Kaiser' were loudly cheered.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald hoped that Great Britain's good name would not be handed over to Russian bureaucrats to be used as an asset in their Asiatic policy.

Mr. Syed Bilgrami, presiding, with difficulty restrained Extremists, who desired to send telegrams to the Sultan and the Ameer.

RUMOURED REVOLUTION IN MADRID.

Reports Unfounded.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Spanish Ambassador announces that the rumours of a Spanish revolution are totally unfounded.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Reuter wires from Madrid that the report of the revolution is unfounded. Complete tranquillity obtains there.

THE SOUTH WALES STRIKE.

Appeal of the Men's Federation.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The South Wales Miners' Federation urgently appeals to the men not to extend the present strikes. It declares that a general strike would be disastrous.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

To be Re-constructed by M. Briand.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

M. Briand has agreed to reconstruct the Ministry, retaining, probably, only the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Marine and War.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Reuter wires from Berlin that the German Crown Prince and the Crown Princess have started on their tour to the Far East.

HONOURS FOR SOUTH AFRICANS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Reuter wires from Cape Town that the Duke of Connaught has conferred the G. C. M. G. on Lord Gladstone, the G. C. V. O. on Lord Methuen, and C. M. G. on Mr. Kilpin, Secretary of the Closer Union Convention.

THE CORONATION.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Earl Marshal has issued three notices to Peers and Peeresses concerning the Coronation, detailing the robes and coronets to be worn.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The deaths are announced of Sir George Sutherland Mackenzie, and of Mr. Robert Walker Macbeth, R. A.

[Sir George Sutherland McKenzie, K.C.M.G, who was born in 1844, was the third son of the late Sir Wm. McKenzie, M.D., K.C.B., O.S.I. He was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Gray, Dawes and Co. In his younger days he explored the Karun Valley in Persia, and was the first man to open communications between Ispahan and Mahommerrah via Shuster. He was the first administrator from 1888-91 of the Imperial British East African Company's territories (now the British East African Protectorate). He concluded treaties on behalf of the Italian Government with the Somali tribes on the Benadir Coast and was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy. He was decorated by the British Government for his services in the development of British interests in Africa and Persia. He had been a Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society and the member of the Council of the Royal Colonial State. He was twice married, first to Elma, daughter of the late Major W. Cairns Armstrong, 15th Regt. and secondly to the widow of the late A. G. Bovill.]

[Mr. Robert Walker Macbeth, R.A., R.W.S., was born at Glasgow in 1848, the second son of Norman Macbeth, R.S.A. He was educated at Edinburgh and in Germany, and in Art at the Royal Scottish Academy Schools. He went to London in 1871 and found the staff of "The Graphic." He became A.R.W.S. in 1874, was an original member of the Painter-Etcher Society and was correspondent of l'Institut de France. He was married to Lydia, eldest daughter of General Bates, Bombay Native Cavalry.]

THE NEW VICEROY.

Starts for India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Lord and Lady Hardinge of Penshurst started for Bombay to-day. They were given the heartiest send-off. Among those present were Lord Morley, members of the Diplomatic, Corps, officials of the India and Foreign Offices besides a large distinguished gathering including Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord Esher, Lord Sanderson, General Dighton Probyn and Sir F. and Lady Younghusband.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Reuter telegraphs from Washington that the State Department officials, Messrs. Hoyt and Pepper, leave for Ottawa on the 5th instant to resume negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

INDIAN ARMY DESERTERS.

Arrested at Guildford.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A constable yesterday arrested two men at Guildford, because they wore military boots and changed step in the military fashion. They proved to be deserters from the Manchester Regiment at Kamptee, Central India, which they left on the 20th of September. They travelled without railway tickets to Bombay and came to England on a troopship and were not detected throughout. Their names are Cook and Roberts.

TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY LOAN.

Supplementary Issue.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Prospectus is issued of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway supplementary 5 per cent. loan of £4,800,000 of which three million is now offered, £1,110,000 in London and the remainder in Germany. The price of issue is 100 1-2.

AMERICAN FLEET'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Sixteen American battleships have left Boston and Philadelphia on a visit to England and France.

THE WELSH COAL STRIKE.

The Men's Excesses.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The strikers at various points in the Aberdare Valley have attacked colliers' trains, smashed windows, mauled fleeing colliers and damaged houses of colliery officials.

AMERICAN COTTON BILLS OF LADING.

International Conference at Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Conference at Liverpool between the representatives of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, and European bankers, the Cotton-spinners Federation of Bremen, Havre and the Milan Cotton Exchanges has discussed the question of the cotton bills of lading. It has resolved to consider several schemes and report on them.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Alexandra advices state that the Cotton crop is estimated at seven million cantars. The fire at the German cotton press has been extinguished.

THE OVERDUE "KURDISTAN"

Few Passengers on Board.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Sixty per cent. re-insurance has been paid on the steamer "Kurdistan" which is overdue at Marseilles. She carries over 2,300 tons of Manchester piece-goods. She has a crew of thirty, but only three passengers.

THE VETO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Veto Conference met again at the Treasury this afternoon.

FIRST AEROPLANE IN INDIA.

Flight at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Mr. Wilfred Willis, Motor Engineer, of Messrs. Addison and Company, has introduced a flying machine to Madras. He made a flight in a locally made monoplane yesterday evening on the island. He met with a fair amount of success against a strong wind, and travelled at the rate of 35 to 40 miles an hour. He will make another attempt to-day or to-morrow. Mr. Willis is a member of the Aero Club, England, and was at one time assistant to the late Hon'ble C. S. Rolls.

VICEROY'S FAREWELL TOUR.

Installation Ceremony at Patiala.

ADDRESS TO PUNJAB CHIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

A Patiala telegram says that the Maharaja and the Lieutenant-Governor exchanged visits there yesterday. His Honour performed the opening ceremony of the Bhupendrah Wing of the Rajendra Hospital. The Viceroy leaves Patiala this afternoon, but the Lieutenant Governor stays till Saturday.

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

Last night was spent at Chandigarh. This morning Patiala was reached, the arrival being public. His Excellency then held a review of the Imperial Service troops and held a durbar and attended a luncheon.

After performing the installation ceremony of placing the young Maharajah on the gadi His Excellency the Viceroy addressing the young Prince said:—

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

PATIALA, Nov. 3.

"Your Highness.—This is the first and only occasion on which I have had an opportunity of investting a Ruling Chief with full powers and I rejoice that it has been possible for me, before I leave India, to be present at this important ceremony at Patiala whose ruler I am glad to recognise as a personal friend.

To-day's celebration is full of historical interest, for it is a little more than 100 years, since my ancestor, Lord Minto, ratified that treaty with Ranjit Singh which secured for the Phulkian States the protection of the British Raj at a time when their very existence was at stake, and laid the foundation of a warm and mutual friendship between them and the British administrators. Since that treaty was signed in 1809, Patiala has been distinguished for its loyalty and fidelity to the British Government and I feel that in conferring full powers on its young ruler I am to-day perpetuating the honourable traditions of the past.

Your Highness succeeded to the Gadi in November 1900 and during year minority the affairs of your State were administered by a Council of Regency with eminently satisfactory results. The Council took up its duties at a time of considerable anxiety, but during its term of office the finances of the State have been placed in a sound condition. The Judicial administration has been reformed, a regular land settlement has been introduced which is working successfully and irrigation has been extended. The Water Works in Patiala city of which I laid the foundation stone in 1906 have been completed and marked improvements have been carried out in Medical and Educational institutions in both of which I have learnt with pleasure of the personal interest your Highness is best owing upon their development. Your Highness has, I know, leberally contributed to the large wing which have been added to the Rajendra Hospital. Patiala has owed much to the able assistance in the past of British and Indian administrators and since 1906 the State has lost the services of two distinguished members of the Council of Regency whom it could ill spare, viz, Lalla Bhagwan Dass and Khalifa Syed Muhammad Hussain, whilst in 1909 Mr. Biddulph retired from the position in which he had rendered much valuable work. To his efforts are largely due the present flourishing condition of the finances. Mr. Warburton has also devoted himself to the duties with which he has been entrusted and has contributed very largely to the efficiency of the police in times of no little difficulty. In addition to the many administrative improvements in your State your Highness is, I know, justly proud of your Imperial Service Troops which I had so much pleasure in reviewing to-day. This is the second occasion on which I have had the opportunity of admiring the splendid material of which they are composed and of recognising the justice of that reputation for efficiency they have so well earned. I congratulate your Highness on taking up the reins of Government at a time when so much has already been done to further the administration and the executive machinery of your State. I earnestly impress upon your Highness the great responsibilities which you have now assumed. Your Highness is well aware of my wish to avoid interference in the internal affairs of the Native States in India whilst at the same time putting at the disposal of their rulers all the assistance and advice in my power. But your Highness will also clearly understand that in extending to you the hand of friendship the Imperial Government expects from you a full recognition of the duties you now undertake and cannot divest itself of the ultimate responsibility for the good administration of the territories over which you are about to rule. I am assured that your Highness will consult the Political Agent in important matters. You should find in him an experienced adviser. I am assured too that your Highness accepts the full powers I am bestowing upon you to-day with the sincere intention of devoting them to the happiness and prosperity of your people, and after my departure from India I shall look forward to hearing of the success of your administration and the welfare of the State of Patiala.

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

Umballa was reached later on, when His Excellency received an address from the Punjab Chiefs' Association. In reply His Excellency said:—

REPLY TO THE PUNJAB CHIEFS.

UMBALA, Nov. 3.

Gentlemen, I really cannot thank you sufficiently for your address and for the more than kind appreciation you express of the services I have endeavoured to render to India during the last few years. You have come to say goodbye to me and I assure you nothing could have done more to soften the pang of my farewell to you than the knowledge that you recognise my friendship towards yourselves and your people. The last time I received an address from your Association was in the Shalimar Gardens at Lahore on the 2nd of April, 1909. Your Association had then been in existence only a few weeks. On that occasion you told me of the necessity of making audible the views of a class which has felt its responsibilities towards the Government, and the masses. You assured me that it was "vitally interested in the maintenance of peace and order" and that it "stands ready to help the Government, that it was also "actuated by an ardent desire to put its house in order and effect such changes in it as are rendered indispensable by its environments.

I told your deputation in reply that though the Association was then in its infancy I should watch its growth with deep interest, that it had come into existence at a most opportune moment when the air was full of political discussion and when it was very encouraging to find the natural leaders of the people and those who had the greatest stake in the country, showing a united front in the representation of interests affecting themselves as well as those of the population amongst whom they lived. I felt that the Government could look to them as hereditary leaders for guidance and support in the maintenance of law and order. The address you have presented to me to-day shows that during the last year and a half your Association has faithfully fulfilled its objects and has firmly supported the Government in the critical times through which we have passed. It is very encouraging too to hear your appreciation of the reform schemes as a recognition of lawful aspirations whilst lending every assistance in your power towards the suppression of anarchy, violence and sedition. I hope that the enlarged Councils will give further opportunities for the expression of opinions on public affairs by those who have the greatest stake in their country and who can do so much to contribute towards its good Government. You, Gentlemen, are the representatives of the many and loyal races of the Punjab; upon your strength the Government of India feels that it can rely; it is to your good sense and knowledge of the every day requirements of your countrymen that they must largely look for assistance.

You have alluded, Gentlemen, to Lady Minto's solicitude for the betterment and elevation of the women of India, to her hospitality to purdah ladies and to her interest in Lady Dufferin's Fund and the Nursing Association. I thank you on Lady Minto's behalf for all you have said and I know that though we are leaving India she will never lose sight of the urgent necessities and the great possibilities of the work she has done her best to encourage. I again sincerely thank you, Gentlemen, for your address. I will make it my duty on my return to England to convey to the King-Emperor not only your dutiful homage, but the assurance of the loyal services you are rendering to the British Administration and I shall carry away with me very warm recollections of our meeting this evening and of the farewell tendered to me by my friends in the Punjab.

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The following are further particulars of the tour, upon which the Viceroy and party have just started.

Rampur will be reached to-morrow, the arrival being public. His Excellency afterwards will receive a private visit from H. H. the Nawab. His programme at Rampur, thereafter, includes attending a Garden Party and Military Sports at Benazir Park, and a banquet at the Palace. Lord Minto also inspects the State Library, and visits the Fort and city. Agra will be reached on the 6th instant; the visit to this place will be private.

Allahabad will be reached on the 9th, where His Excellency will lay the foundation stone of the Proclamation Pillar and visit the Exhibition, the arrival and departure are private. The 10th and 11th instant will be spent at Benares, where His Excellency will visit the riverside and the Aurangzeb's mosque. Lord Minto also will receive addresses from the Municipality and District Board, and a deputation from the Hewett Khatriya School, also a visit from H. H. the Maharaja, which His Excellency will afterwards return. There will be a Garden Party at the Commissioner's House, a banquet at Nandesar House, and visits Queen's College and the Central Hindu College; also to ancient city of Sarnath.

Calcutta will be reached on the 12th, the arrival there being private.

GUN ACCIDENT AT COONOOR.

Lance-Corporal Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACCAMUND, Nov. 3.

Lance Corporal Canon was yesterday tried by Mr. Davidson, District Magistrate at Coonoor. The District Superintendent of Police conducted the prosecution and Mr. Walker, Solicitor, defended the accused. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution and two for the defence. Accused put in a writen statement explaining the circumstances and expressed the deepest regret at the lamentable accident.

The following judgment sets out all the important features of the case. The facts of the case are not seriously in dispute. Accused Lance-Corporal Canon is charged with having caused the death of Belly Goundan of the Wellington Gymkhana, by rashly pointing and firing a loaded gun at him. Accused was the Golf Superintendent and on the best terms with the deceased who worked under him and enjoyed his complete confidence so much so that on 12th October, Belly had been so fetch Rs. 120 odd from the Depot Coffee Shop on behalf of accused. The latter counted the money and gave it back to Belly to take it to the bank. A tennis boy named Velu jokingly addressed Belly "you had better take the money." Belly laughed and the accused saying Belly Maistry would not do such a thing and if Belly runs away with the money I will shoot him. He picked up a gun, pointed it at him apparently in fun and pulled the trigger. The gun went off and practically blew Belly's head to pieces. He was killed on the spot and accused exhibited the liveliest concern. He reported himself to the barracks and was immediately under arrest, showing such mental agitation that his Company officer deemed it unsafe for the escort to leave him alone even for a moment.

The evidence is then discussed and judgment continues:—The facts deposed by the prosecution witnesses plainly warrant a charge under section 304A. Accused in his writen statement admitted pointing the gun at Belly by way of joke and pulling the trigger. He was, he says, under the impression that he had withdrawn the cartridge from the gun when he came in from shooting rats earlier in the day and no idea that the gun was loaded, especially as the bolt was open. He pleaded not guilty and cited two witnesses. Captain Carter gave evidence as to his character which has been examplary and his natural kindness of disposition and extreme agitation.

A discription of the old fashioned weapon follows and the judgment proceeds:—Incidently it was brought out that a substantial sum had been collected for the family of deceased and this sum is likely to be doubled before the subscription closes. I have no hesitation in finding accused guilty. It is unquestionably rash and negligent to point a gun at another. The defence of accused cannot hold good under section 80 unless proper care and caution had been excercised. This is not the case in this instance and some aggravation is found in the circumstance that accused, a soldier, must be familiar with fire-arms and must be aware of the need for care in handling them. I am satisfied accused had not the least intention of harming deceased and bitterly regrets the result of his very culpable negligence. Provision having been made for the family of deceased and in view of the examplary character borne by accused it will suffice to deal leniently with him. I sentence him to two months' simple imprisonment, but as he has been in custody nearly one month and the accused has absolutely a clean defaulter sheet, I trust the conviction will not carry with it his discharge from the army to which he has been a distinct credit.

ALL INDIA HINDU ORGANISATION.

The Congress and the Hindu Movement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE Nov. 3.

Mr. Sarada Charan Mutra, being interviewed by a representative of the "Tribune," gave his views on the All India Hindu Organisation and Uniform Script. Below are some extracts of these views:—

What is the attitude of the Congressmen at Allahabad towards this movement? Some of leading Congressmen at Allahabad were of opinion that there was necessity of the formation of such an Association, but they would wait till the sitting of the next Indian National Congress and ascertain the views of Sir William Wedderburn and consult other Congressmen and then they would decide what should be done for the formation of such a Hindu Association.

Should its scope be confined to making representations to Government or should it take up larger objects? It will not deal with politics though in matters affecting Hindu interests it would exert its influence.

Would not that make it political? It would not be strictly political. It would not for instance take up such questions as the control of Indian finances or legislative measures affecting the all Indian community or reform measures. It is not our primary object to be political.

Don't you think that insistance on the Devnagari character will offend the susceptibilities of the Mahomedans? It would not offend the Mahomedans of the Bengal Provinces including Eastern Bengal and Assam nor would it offend the Mussalmans of the Eastern Districts of the United Provinces. There is, however, some feeling against it in the Western Districts of the United Provinces. The opposition is not very great. In Behar there is no opposition. Mr. Justice Sharaf-ud-din has been one of the presidents of our society.

Will not the Hindu Association adversely affect or weaken the Congress? The All India Hindu Association will not go against the principles of the Indian National Congress. It ought not to weaken the Congress, for the Congress principles are wider in range. Sectarian movements are necessary, but they do not necessarily affect the national movement.

THE MCDERMOTT MURDER CASE.

Accused's Bail Cancelled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

To-day Mr. Hopkyns, District Magistrate of Howrah, cancelled the bail granted to Mrs. Medermott and F. W. Bennett who were arrested in connection with the alleged murder of Sergeant McDermott who had died from the effects of strychnine poisoning. Before the police report stating fresh developments was submitted to the Magistrate, Mr. S. N. Dutt, a local pleader, had made an application on behalf of Bennett praying that the latter's grandmother who enjoyed Government pension of Rs. 200 per mensem be allowed to stand as surety for Bennett. The pleader further urged that Bennett's uncle who owned a dairy farm might be accepted as surety. The Magistrate had said he would pass orders later on.

Mr. A. L. Singha, Inspector of the Government Railway Police at Howrah, afterwards appeared before the Magistrate with fresh evidence and after going through the reports the Magistrate sent for the pleader and informed him that he would cancel the bail granted to the accused as there was fresh evidence connecting both the accused with the purchase of strychnine at the Chemists shop in Calcutta. The bail bonds were cancelled and the two accused were ordered to be detained in the Alipore Central Jail until the 15th instant.

EAST COAST NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Messrs. Bulloch Bros.' Enterprise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

An interesting ceremony was held last evening in the shipyard of Messrs. Bulloch Bros. and Co. Ltd., where a large and distinguished party were present and witnessed the launch of the East Coast Trading and Navigation Co.'s first auxiliary motor schooner vessel whose length is 128 feet, and breadth, 26 feet, with 300 tons capacity. When completed it will be the largest of her type in the East. It has been built by Bulloch Brothers for trade between Rangoon and various islands and the archipelago and specially adapted for carrying oil and petrol in time. The boat was christened the "Mascot." More similar schooners are still to be built for the coasting trade.

OPIUM TRADE WITH CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

In his sermon in the Lahore Cathedral the Lord-Bishop of Lahore made reference to the opium trade with China. While convinced that Great Britain's connection with the trade is not altogether creditable and that the evils flowing from the habit of opium smoking are eating into the life of the nation in some of the favoured provinces, Dr. Lefroy recognises that the problem is a complicated one, and that in the long run the Government will have to decide how far it is possible to make farther concessions to what it is supposed to be the present day Chinese sentiment.

THE TRANSPORT "DONGOLA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

A cable has reached Simla from Port Said stating that the transport "Dongola" passed through that place last Sunday, all well. The vessel is to reach Malta to day. This disposes of the unfounded rumour which appears to have got into circulation to the effect that some accident had happened to this vessel in the Red Sea.

BURMA EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

Subscriptions to the King Edward Memorial Fund for an equestrian statue, now amount to about Rs. 38,000. In addition to this sum, Rs. 3,184 have been received to the credit of the All India Memorial Fund.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

Text-Books on Chemistry.

The hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was resumed yesterday, at the Bombay High Court by the Special Bench consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton.

On their Lordships taking their seats on the Bench, the Advocate-General informed the Court that the accused Mahajan was too ill to attend Court. He said that as the accused was represented by Counsel, his attendance could be dispensed with.

Their Lordships dispensed with the accused's attendance.

Inspector Kampte of the C. I. D., cross-examined by Mr. Rangekar, said he questioned the accused Patankar at Nasik about the pistols found at Pen. The accused Marathe was kept at the Police chowky at Pen for about an hour. He did not take down the statements of the accused in writing. Kolatkar and Godbole were arrested before their houses were searched. Godbole was at present in jail.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setna, witness said he arrested Bapat and searched his house without any warrant. He did not know that the books found were school text-books on chemistry. He knew that Bapat was a teacher, but did not know that he was a teacher of elementary science.

R. G. Zarupkar, Sub-Inspector of Police, C. I. D., deposed to several searches he had made at Pen.

Sultankhan Rustamkhan, Police Inspector, Malegaon, said that on the 8th January last he searched the house of the accused Jog. Several postcards and books including "Mazzini" and "The History of the Mutiny of 1857" were found. He being a Mahomedan was not allowed to go in the house and the things were found by the "panch" and another policeman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setna, witness said he could not say if any of the books were proscribed by Government. The book "Mazzini" found during the search was not the one written by Savarkar. These were selected by him from a large number of books. The book on the Indian Mutiny was written by an M.A., LL.B.

Fulchand Bachhraj, examined by Mr. Weldon, said he was a "pancha" during the search of the Penkar Ginning Factory at Danis. The search related to the accused Gokhale. From the accused's trunk two or three packets of penknives were found. Those penknives were claimed by the owner of the factory. Two pistols were found from a small tin-box which was kept in the accused's trunk.

Cross-examined, witness said the police had not reached the factory before the witness had gone there. In the room where the trunk was found was the office of the proprietor of the factory. There was no name on the trunk.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 3.

The hearing of the Dacca Conspiracy case was resumed to-day in the Dacca Central Jail as one of accused was still suffering from dysentery and was unable to attend Court. The defence pleaders were admitted after their persons were searched. The Magistrate granted permission to the prayer of a defence pleader to have a memorial signed by all the accused which will be forwarded to Government for having their case tried by a Special Tribunal. Nine witnesses were examined including four policemen, two postmen, one Peshkar of Faridpur Judge's Court and two outsiders. Most of the witnesses proved the handwriting of accused. Inspector Howe of Dacca named several persons who used to play lathi with accused. The case was then adjourned.

THE POLICE IN TRIVANDRUM.

Severe Remarks by Sessions Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 3.

A few months ago a sensational murder was committed and the police of the locality were blamed for their apparent neglect of duty. The police made some attempts at tracing the culprit, but the case ended in an acquittal. The District and Sessions Judge, Mr. K. Sankara Pillay, has made remarks in his scathing judgment about the conduct of the police. He says: There has been a gross miscarriage of justice and is of opinion that if police officers who were transferred when ugly disclosure were made at certain stage had been allowed to go on with an investigation, the result would have been different. In another case of murder in which the husband killed his wife, the police appear to have been also to blame. The Sessions Judge of Nagercoil where the offence was perpetrated, comments on the case. The local Inspector of Police and the constable in charge of Thiltavila sub-station, he says, have proved themselves unworthy of the trust placed in them by Government as guardians of the peace and protectors of the lives and liberties of citizens.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, LL.B. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bombay, has been allowed an extension up to the 30th December of extraordinary leave without pay.

The appointment of Monsieur M. Cuvelier as Consul for Belgium at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Major J. W. B. Merewether acted as Political Agent, Second Grade, during the period he officiated as Political Resident, Aden, viz., 5th May to 3rd July 1909.

Mr. D. Davies, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, on return to duty, to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. D. Davies proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. W. Clifford, on relief by Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharwar (on probation).

Mr. W. H. Marston, First Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, has been allowed extension for six months on medical certificate of the combined leave granted to him.

Mr. M. D. Mackenzie has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months, the last sixteen days of which will be leave without pay.

Mr. G. A. Laughton, Third Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. A. C. Bailey received charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, on the 25th October in the forenoon.

The Reverend P. R. Brinton, Chaplain of Mahabaleshwar, to be Chaplain doing duty at the Presidency.

Major V. B. Bennett, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., on return to duty, to act as Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, vice Major S. Evans, M.B., I.M.S., pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Thomas Houldcroft is transferred from the Supernumerary List of the B. B. and C. I. Railway (Volunteer Rifle Corps to the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Major V. B. Bennett, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., on return to duty to act as Professor of Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay vice Major S. Evans M.B., I. M. S., pending further orders.

Messrs. J. S. Collet, I.C.S., and N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, Sholapur, on the 18th October in the afternoon.

Mr. M. S. A. Lewis, Assistant Engineer, transferred by (Government from the Northern to the Central Division, is posted to the Godavari Irrigation District.

FILLING UP WELLS IN BOMBAY.

Sub-Committee's Further Report.

The Sub-Committee appointed to report on the question of filling in or hermetically covering wells, containing anopheles mosquito larvæ, submit a further statement of wells which in their opinion require action. The statement gives full particulars concerning the condition of the wells, the objections received by the parties concerned and the Sub-Committee's recommendations in regard to the action proposed to be taken by the Health Department in each case.

In all 155 cases have been referred to the Sub-Committee. 9 of these cases have been dealt with by the Sub-Committee in their report, dated the 30th May 1910. The present report deals with 70 cases and the remainiug 76 cases will be examined and reported upon as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. Baptista in a dissenting minute states:—I should like to observe that all these efforts to cleanse or fill up the wells merely mean waste of energy. The reason is simple. To be effective no breeding place should be suffered to exist. This is utterly impossible in Bombay even if all the wells were filled up. In the first place the seashore is available. Experts tell us the anopheles does not object to sea-water. The wells are manifestly a negligible area. Once we were given to understand that these mosquitoes do not travel far, but Dr. Bentley found them travelling in victorias and Jingling Johnnies and therefore the old reason for filling up wells no longer holds water. In the second place during the monsoons breeding places are multiplied beyond computation. We are all modest enough to admit that this is beyond the power of man to prevent these two reasons suffice to show that the campaign against wells is like talking against the windmills. To hope for any improvement from these measures is to cry for the moon. There are vast areas under the control of the Railway Companies which are magnificent breeding places. There are countless pools of water which suffice. The Victoria Gardens too is not bad—not to mention the Municipal reservoirs and tanks and cisterns. In addition to this not even all the wells can be closed for fear of rousing religious wrath and offending cherished beliefs. Ergo energy is wasted. Besides according to Science the mosquito is not the original cause. Man is the cause. The mosquito gets the germs from man, which then undergo certain changes in its system and are eventually inoculated into man. But if man had not the original "poison," if I may use the expression, the mosquito could do no harm. Logically therefore the proper action is to destroy the poison in man. This I understand can be done by quinine. It is easier to get man to take quinine than to conduct a successful campaign against the mosquito.

Mr. A. M. Todd in his minute states:—I do not agree with Mr. Baptista at all. His argument that because you cannot immediately stop all mosquito breeding you should do nothing, would be the death-blow to any improvement. We always have plague with us in the City and I suppose Mr. Baptista would ask us to stop taking any precautions at all because we are certain not to be able to absolutely stamp it out! A very large number of wells have been closed already and in time practically all the obnoxious ones will be closed. Many of these wells have privies within 2 or 3 feet of them and in one the Committee saw the other day there was evidence to prove that human excrement was thrown into the well from the upper floors of the building. Can any one call such wells of any use for potable or washing purposes or anything but a danger to the health of the inhabitants as, in addition to the probable contamination from sewage they are undoubted breeding places for mosquitos? A great deal can be done to improve matters by a little judicious persistence as Mr. Baptista will doubtless realize when he knows how many wells have already been closed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. E. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th November.

199 Parades—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday 5th instant and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for 1 Aiming Rifle practice.

200. Musketry.—The Rifle Range of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday 6th instant. Ranges 200 and 500 yards.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

Train leaves Colaba at 7 a.m., Church Gate 7-5 a.m., and Grant Road 7-16 a.m.

201. Camp of Exercise.—The annual Camp of Exercise will be held at Mahaluxmi Battery from 18th to 26th February 1911. Both days inclusive.

206. Strength.—The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted as follows:—

No. 96 Sapper A J Howe and No. 97 Sapper H Plumb R E Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A., Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 4th November.

987 To-day Friday the 4th instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

II. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

Sunday the 6th instant, "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m. prompt.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

Subject.—March Discipline and Inter Communication.

988. Detail for the week ending 12th instant.

Monday the 7th instant—"G" Coy Recruits Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Tuesday the 8th instant.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday the 9th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order Uniform with Caps.

Subject.—Company drill and Fire Discipline. Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905 (Reprinted with amendment 1908).

Thursday the 10th instant.—The Signalling class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 11th instant.—All recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

989. Issue of Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

990. Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of 6th January, 1911.

991. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to 4th February 1911.

992. Rifle Meeting.—The Rules and Programme of the V1 (Poona) Divisional Rifle Association 1910-11 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

993. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company:—

No. 7011 Vol. D C Lacey.
No. 7012 Vol. H. E. Goff.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt., B. V. S.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club—Members wishing to join should give their names and subscriptions to Head-Quarters as early as possible. The programme includes four matches to be competed for during November. Miniature Range Matches and dates will be notified later.

Rules and programme for season 1910-11 will be circulated on receipt from the printer.

As the Finnish Diet has decided to discuss the Bills concerning the equal privileges of all Russian subjects in Finland and the release of Finns from military service on payment of a sum to the Imperial Treasury the Tsar acting on the law for Finland, issued on July 30, has ordered these Bills to be laid before the Duma.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

FINLAND AND HER LIBERTY.

Stages of Political Growth.

When the writer was in Finland recently and his friends in the country were seeking to interest him in the features of its civilisation, he was almost always asked the same question. It was never whether he admired what he saw or whether he felt envious, as he often had cause to do, but usually is it worth preserving? Is this the kind of thing that ought to be destroyed? Such questions were often rhetorical merely and did not expect an answer. But they are eloquent still in my mind as showing the view that nearly everyone in Finland takes of the Russian attempts on her political liberties. He never contemplates the possibility that his civilisation may continue after the loss of his liberty. His devotion to his Constitution is like the love of a jealous husband. It is the condition of everything that is good in his life. That removed or impaired his occupation has gone and chaos has come again. There are many nations; no doubt, that have an equal love of freedom with the Finns; but none that loves it in quite the same way.

There are historical reasons for this difference, because, whereas other nations can look back on a past which preceded their enjoyment of political rights, Finland cannot. Sixty years ago Finland was a geographical expression signifying the country which lies between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Bothnia, a Grand Duchy attached to the Russian Empire, a dismembered fragment of Sweden inhabited mainly by Finns, a people who had originally come from Asia, had racial affinities with the Hungarians, and spoke a language as distinct from Swedish or Russian as Welsh is from English. Without autonomy the fate of Finland after the union with Russia would have been the same as that of the Baltic Provinces. There would have been a small minority of denationalised Swedes dominating the country like the German landlords in the Baltic Provinces, and, perhaps like them furnishing recruits to the Russian bureaucracy. Beneaththem would have been the Finns, in the same condition as the Letts, without hope of attaining a national consciousness or a distinctive civilisation of their own. There would, in a word, have been no Finland. Most nations have attained nationhood before their political liberties. But in Finland the Constitution is not merely a charter of domestic liberties but of its very existence as a nation at all. The date of this charter is 1772, when Finland was still attached to Sweden. It was solemnly renewed in 1809 by Alexander I. at the Diet of Borgo after the war with Sweden which ended in the union of Finland with Russia.

The whole work of civilisation in Finland has been built on this charter, and it has been an extremely arduous work. "All civilising work in Finland," said a well known Finnish lady to me soon after my arrival in Finland, 'is performed under great difficulties—greater than you can imagine—owing not only to our political position, a severe climate, and a thin soil, but also to difficulties arising in our own midst. Every sign that you see of culture and prosperity is the result of intense work by two or three generations of patriots of much love and of much sacrifice." Finland is the most modern of European civilisations, the youngest of nations. The value of its civilisation is not to be appraised in a few sentences. Its most distinctive feature, perhaps, is the passion for education. The teacher's is the most honoured profession in the country, and the aristocracy of learning is the only one that counts. It is, perhaps, the only country in which the kind of power that knowledge gives is universally coveted, and that no one asks for its rewards—here the Finnish differs from the Scottish enthusiasm for education—as for his own sake. That the educational system has its faults and shortcomings I can well believe. Languages, for example, take up far too much time in the educational system, but this is perhaps one of the penalties that a small nation must pay, and it would be ungracious for me to say much about it who went to Finland without either Finnish or Swedish, and was made to feel very comfortable on my English and on a smattering of German and French for the shops. It is possible, too, that the Finnish educational system is too exclusively "modern" in character and has an exaggerated regard for the knowledge that is useful; the vice of their system is the converse of ours, which vastly over-estimates the importance and value of more mental gymnastic in education. But whatever the defects of the Finnish educational system, it has produced one of the most intelligent people in Europe, a little lacking in wit and mental agility perhaps somewhat slow-moving in its intellectual habits and serious to a fault, but always well-informed, patient, thoughtful, and—last and greatest gift of all—modest. The mechanism of life is understood there perhaps better than anywhere else, as is shown by the crucial fact that nearly every house in town and country has its telephone. Nor are the arts neglected. Their painting may show defective sense of form, but the coloration and lighting effects of painters like Gallen are like nothing else that I have seen. Music is the national art; the Finns will break out into music or join in part-songs on the least provocation, and composers like Sibelius have made excellent use of the great wealth of folk-music. With all its affinity to Norwegian music, the music of Finland has none of its superficiality and pertness; there is more depth of feeling, combined perhaps with a less well-developed sense of form. Finland, again—or at all events Helsingfors,—has developed styles of architecture sufficiently distinctive to provoke controversy among strangers, which is in itself a considerable achievement.

These things, however, are extraneous to our subject. It is sufficient if we agree as we must, that here in Finland within the last two generations there has sprung up a great civilisation wholly modern in its character and its ideals original and distinctive, which has already achieved much and has possibilities of future development that no one can limit. For all its great area Finland and its civilisation have many of the characteristics of the city States. I was in Helsingfors in September, when the Governor General opened the Diet. He arrived in front of the throne, a denationalised German from the Baltic Provinces of the kind that has done most of the mischief in Russia, surrounded by a group of officers—large men half-smothered in decorations,—and read from a piece of paper a curt message from the Tsar declaring the Diet opened. The members of the Diet stood on the floor of the room in front of him black-coated except for the few women members; and after the Governor had finished reading the President of the Diet suffilled forward and with the least possible inclination of the head as curtly assured the "Grand Duke of Finland" of their loyalty. Before the President spoke the Diet looked like an average town council in England; after that haughty inclination of the head and the proud assertion of Finland's nationhood my mind went back to school-day memories of the Olynthiacs and the interviews between the envoys of Philip of Macedon and the Athenian assemblies.

The unity of Finland in defence of the Constitution has not been achieved easily. One cannot be long in the country without being aware of the existence of two national types, each disposed to be critical of the other, and only friendly before Russia. There is the Swedish type, frank and generous, a little superficial perhaps and disposed to wear its heart on its sleeve, Tory by tradition, excellent men of business, and by no means friendly to the new Finnish democracy, but keen nationalists apt to the law and tenacious defenders of the Constitution. There is the Finnish type, more reserved and serious, moody and romantic, rather jealous of the Swedish predominance in culture perhaps more liberal and democratic in sympathy. I say Swedish and Finnish "types" because the distinction in character is not wholly racial, nor do I mean to imply that the Swedish type is less genuinely Finnish. If one called Finland by its Finnish name of Suomi, the names of Swedes and Finns would not call up these false associations. Many people who call themselves Swedes are Finns by race, and have done most to make Finland; on the other hand, there are Swedes by race in the Finnish parties. But the division between Swede and Finn, irregular though its correspondence with racial origin may be, is the principal fact in the domestic politics and social life of Finland. The Swedish party in the Diet, numbers only 24, but under their leader, Mechlin, the lawyer, they have been the protagonists in the struggle with Russia. The Finns number about 70, but they have for many years been divided into two sections, the Old and the Young Finns. The Old Finns are Conservative, and their jealousy of the Swedes inclined them under Bobrikoff to hope for compromise with Russia. Latterly, however, they have been driven by circumstances to a more democratic policy, and there have been considerable defections from their ranks to the Young Finnish party which has from the first derived its political inspiration from France and England and placed in the forefront of its programme a demand for responsible Parliamentary Government. The struggle between the two parties entered on a new phase with the Russian revolution. Finland did not gain responsible Parliamentary government, for the nominated Senate remained the executive government but its franchise became the most liberal in Europe. The result was to strengthen the position of the Young Finns and also to bring a new party of Social Democrats the strongest single party in the Diet, but one that has not yet succeeded in making its mark in politics.

The stages through which Finnish politics have passed may now be briefly summarised. First came the grant of autonomy under Sweden, confirmed by the Tsar in the union with Russia. Secondly there was gradually formed a distinct Finnish nationality by the fusion of Swedes and Finns, a movement characterised by the assiduous cultivation of the Finnish language and literature and by development of an educational system. Thirdly, there then emerged a Liberal party anxious for the establishment of responsible Parliamentary government and for social reforms. Lastly—and here Finland owes a debt to the Russian people which she is not so ready to admit as she might be—the Revolution gave her the most liberal franchise in Europe and put her in a position to grapple with the social problems that her rise as a commercial and industrial nation made urgent. But—and their conviction on this point unites all Finnish parties against the attack of Russia—not one of these stages of development would have been possible but for her Constitution and the self-government which it secured for her. But for it she could never have begun to be a nation; or if she had it would have been an oligarchic domination of Swedes over Finns or, again, even if a distinctively Finish civilisation had arisen, it would never have taken a Liberal turn; or if, thanks to the Revolution, it had Finland would have lost her democratic institutions as Russia has since lost them. The Constitution, then which is being attacked is everything to Finland.—H. S. in the "Manchester Guardian."

THE HUMOUR OF MY CANADIAN FARM.

[By an Englishwoman in Canada.]

Canadian farm life is an occupation which is coming rapidly into fashion; much seems to be written about it from the man's point of view, but very little from the woman. Many men go out with the idea that they will "batch." I should like them to know that they will prosper much better if they take the right sort of woman with them to share their fortunes—one who is very strong, has an immense sense of humour, and is prepared to live the most strenous life, she can possibly live anywhere. In most cases the woman makes or marks the success of a farm. The main theme of the woman's life on a Canadian farm is work and a never-ending feeling of weariness. On my farm we have two pairs of hands and are in clover, but as a rule one pair has to wrestle alone with the washing, ironing, baking, churning, daily housework and cooking, and the care of the family. It is quite useless to expect to get help; it simply cannot be got in the country places, and is worse than useless when you chance to get it. An ideal farmer's wife near me used to give out as her rule of life "Don't hurry—don't worry." No doubt an excellent maxim, but when there are three grown men, a boy, and she had no children, so life was comparatively simple to her. It is undoubtedly the children who make the work but farm life bereft of children would be too tedious and monotonous for words.

The work, of course is hard, but there is always a sunny side to it, and plenty of fun can be got out of it. You must be able to think it funny when your wash-tub warps during the weak and the water flows out over your floor as fast as you pour it in, and in the winter when your wash freezes in the basket before you can get it on the line and when there rattles like so many dead bones; when the snow drifts in everywhere and mountains of it are between you and the pump or the barn; when you creep down by moonlight with the thermometer at 20deg. below zero to light the fire and put everything you want for breakfast on the stove to thaw out; or when you have a quarter of beef frozen solid in your larder and have to saw off a piece when needed. When cooking you must laugh if you forget, you have a batch of pies in the oven and come back to find them blackened cinders or if you do not know that suet dumplings swell and drop them into pea soup and find when you want to dish it that there is a vast amount of dumpling and no soup. If you do not want to laugh do not put bacon to fry in a pan full of holes as I did or try and make gravy for beefsteak while the meat is still cooking; do not leave a pot of marmalade boiling while you go to answer the telephone and return to find a glorious golden stream flowing over stove and floor.

You must still smile if when you have just washed your flours, children, dogs, or farm hands at once come in and leave a track of snow or mud across them; also think it funny when you really have not to make your beds but just pull the clothes back in the morning and up again at night—you will sleep every bit as well.

In hot weather do not be annoyed if your butter is far too moist to make up, or in winter if it is too hard to work at all. When gathering potatoes in the field, forget that your back aches, that the pails are heavy and the sun is hot, and get all the fun out of it that you can. When a dozen men suddenly appear, as they do two or three times a year, to thrash or saw your wood be very cheerful with them and not make them think the one thing in the world you want to do is to feed them. They are really very little trouble. They just dash in to a meal and out again, never speak, use one plate and knife for everything, and are perfectly content if you give them quantities of pickles, pie, and tea.

And life for a woman on a Canadian farm is not all work; far from it. There are very many forms of amusement, music taking a prominent part. There was also a "social" for instance, of which I was promoted to be accompanist. It realy was the funniest thing in the world. I had always heard that to succeed in a place you must get into harmony with your surroundings—a maxim I had endeavoured to put into practice in Canada—but to get into harmony with that band I could not; it was one big discord; every man played for himself and considered himself the lead. At one social tea we tried to conclude with "God Save the King" always a difficul thing to play on the spur of the moment without music. Our conductor gave out that we would start on the note "B" I believe this note is different on different instruments. We all started on different notes, staggered half-way through in the most awful discord, and finally collapsed, amid shouts and jeers from ourselves and our audience.

Dancing is another great resource. The first dance I went to was for young people only. The girls all arrived first, and sat in a row along the wall, and at a given moment the young men burst in, marched past the girls, and shook hands with each, with the remark, "Pleased to see you." We then began to dance, solemnly and slowly; no romping or hop waltzes at these dances. Most of the men wore boots, none had gloves, and only one had a dress suit. The costumes of the girls were varied, but all very short, tweed suits being apparently considered suitable. I was the only one in a low dress and felt quite indecent. I soon saw the wisdom of a short skirt; the floor was inches thick in dust, and my long skirt swept it up like a moter-car. Half-way through the dance, the girls once more resumed their seats and the young men vanished, reappearing with stacks of huge plates and massive cups, baskets packed with large sandwiches with the crusts on, and a varied assortment of cake. A plate and a cup were deposited on your lap, and you take as much sandwich, cake, and coffee as you were likely to consume.

There are also card parties innumerable during the winter evenings when one sits and plays euchere for hours in boiling hot rooms (80 degrees is considered a pleasant temperature for houses but I know many of them were up to 100 degrees). I wore my thinnest summer garments the whole winter and was often too warm then.

Do not be too insular to conform to custom. Never start eating at table until everybody is helped, always put on your best clothes if you want to go out to post a letter or get a pound of tea; wear your rubbers on every possible occasion; drink tea with your dinner, learn the proper way to eat Indian corn and do not brag about the Old Country.

In fact, keeping humour paramount, learn to combine the many excellent points of Canadian life with the refinement and homeliness of England, then Englishwomen will make a great mark in Canada, and will cease to be looked upon, as they too often are nowadays as so many curiosities.

The Prince of Wales took part during mail week in the regatta for the cadets of the Britannia Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, and had the distinction of steering a winning crew. The race evoked great interest. It was for pair oars, and six boats competed, Cadets P. C. Carnegie and Hearn, with his Royal Highness as coxswain, winning by a length and a quarter.

THE WEATHER.

[By telegraph.]

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The conditions remain unsettled in the extreme north. The rainfall in Burma and the south of the Peninsula has decreased. The only falls above half an inch being:—Port Blair one inch; Kyaukpyu, three-quarters; Negapatam, two; and Cuddalore, three-quartere.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall in the south-east Madras.

The following telegram received yesterday by the Port Officer from the Meterological Department, Simla:—

Storm signal: Indication of disturbed weather disappeared; lower signals.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 2ND NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Wheat being sown. Kharif harvest in progress. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general, second picking failed: accounts unfavourable. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced; arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Harvest partially damaged. Crop accounts less favourable.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general; arriving in small quantities.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings somewhat cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing; crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower, crop making good progress, arrivals expected early and crop excellent.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun.

Bansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Fine weather has set in. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops and cotton. Cotton plants want fine weather; picking partially begun; larger area sown this year; crop accounts less favourable; arriving in small quantities; ready for picking in some places.

Sholapur.—Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rain; picking likely to be delayed.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Wheat being sown. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to the crops.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop prospects improving.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north and moderately clouded in the south-east Punjab, but remain clear over the rest of the division. The air is damper than usual in the south-east Punjab, while it containe the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in excess in the north-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in the north Rajputana only. Humidity is in excess in Sind, in defect in north Rajputana and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Bikaneer and during night in upper Sind and at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in the north Central India West, in defect in south Gujarat and Cutch and normal in other districts. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is about the average. Temperature during day is normal but continues low during night at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air has become drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is normal; minimum temperature is generally in large defect.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the south Coromandel Coast and a few local showers are reported from the south of the Peninsula; Negapatam records 2·45". Moderate to heavy cloud prevails in the extreme south and sea is rough at Madras and Negapatam and moderate at Colombo. Weather in the Bay to the south-east of the Peninsula appears to be slightly disturbed.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast and also in Mysore. A few falls may occur in the Madras Deccan and on the Malabar Coast.

Erratum.—In yesterday's report read Mangalore has had 1·53" for Mysore has had 1·53" in "General Remarks."

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 3rd November was 29·967 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE NILGIRIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Heavy weather is reported from the N. E. portion of the Nilgiris. At Kil Kotagiri a rainfall 31·81 inches has been recorded. This is unparalleled for October, or for any other month. Rain began to fall on the 8th, and has been coming down with intermission since that date.

SHIP'S OFFICER KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Mr. George M. Mathieson, third Officer of the s.s. "Nairung" met with serious injuries on board on the afternoon of the 1st instant while supervising the discharging of cargo. He was struck by a sling with gunnies. He died yesterday at the General Hospital.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," November 3.)

The following appointments vice Mr Ranchhodlal L Khambati and Mr Hari Ganesh Godbole, retiring with effect from 1st November Mr Mahadev Shivram Apte to be Head Master, Satara High School, on Rs 400 Mr Sundarrao Gajanan Jayakar to be Head Master, Dhulia Training School, on Rs 300 and his lien to continue as suspended Mr Ganesh Vishnu Dange to be Head Master, Dhulia Training School subject to Mr Jayakar's lien Mr Manilal Atmaram Pandya to be Head Master, Sorabji Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Surat, on Rs. 200 Mr Jayachand Kuberdas Dalal to be Head Master Nadiad High School, on Rs. 200. Mr Fardunji Dorabji Mehta to be Head Master, Telang High School, Godhra, on Rs. 200. Mr Morarji Naranji Adhyaru to act as Head Master, R S Dalal High School, Broach, in modification of Government Nouification No 1965, dated the 17th October 1910, pending further orders.

Mr Devadatta Ramkishna Bhandarkar, M A, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Department, Western Circle, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 20th October 1910, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following transfers are made on public grounds:—Mr Lalbhai Ambaram to be Chitnis to the Collector of Broach Mr Dossabhai Manekji Kothawalla to be Chitnis to the Collector of Kaira.

Mr. D. DeSouza, Mamlatdar of Pachora, is granted privilege leave for one month, and Mr. Krishnaji Yadav Davane, B.A., Head Kakun, Raver, on Rs. 70, is appointed to act in his place.

Mr. Keshav Sitaram Gadnis, probationary Fifth Grade Mamlatdar and District Inspector of Land Record and Agriculture, Satara, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. Hari Bhikaji Khanolkat, substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Mamlatdar at Ankola in the Kanara District, is appointed to be probationary fifth grade vice Mr. R. Venkatrao.

Mr Balkrishna Anant Palekar, Mahalkari Mundgod in the Kanara District, is appointed to be substantive pro tem Fifth Grade Mamlatdar and is posted to Khed in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr Ramrao Jogappa Basrur, Mamlatdar of Khed, is granted furlough in combination with so much privilege leave as is due to him as would bring the total combined leave up to one year.

Mr J C Rodrigues, Divisional Excise Inspector, Bombay, on Rs 150 has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 25th September with permission to affix the gazetted Christmas holidays to the same, and the following acting arrangement ordered with effect from the 2nd October Mr Esufji Ishakji Patel Excise Sub-Inspector on Rs 35, to act as Inspector in the Rs 150 grade vice Mr Rodrigues Mr M E Karanjawala, a candidate, to act as Excise Sub-Inspector vice Mr Patel and to draw Rs 35 per mensem.

The following transfers are ordered in the Excise Department:—Mr. Piraji S Erum, Sub-Inspector, Bonded Warehouse, Gadag, Dharwar District, to be Sub-Inspector, Khanapur Circle, Belgaum District. Mr M V Kamlapurkar, Sub-Inspector, Khanapur Circle, Belgaum District, to be Sub-Inspector, Bonded Warehouse, Gadag, Dharwar District.

Mr Hormasji B Mehta, Excise Inspector, Ganja Warehouse, Bombay, on Rs 175, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 3rd October and the following acting arrangement, ordered:—

Mr A Y Sule, Excise Sub-Inspector, on Rs 50, to act in the Rs 175 grade and to do duty as Excise Inspector in charge of Ganja Warehouse vice Mr Mehta Mr Francis Soares, a candidate, to act as Sub-Inspector vice Mr Sule and to draw Rs 40 per mensem.

Mr Maganlal Maneklal Balsari to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, on Rs 250, pending further orders.

The following probationers passed the Salt Departmental Examination held at Surat on the 17th, 18th and 19th instant:—Brimbhai Gandabhai Desai, Karkun, Tankari Custom House Khaji Ratanji Desai, Shroff, Surat Custom House. Khimji Pranjivan Travadi, Weigh-Clerk Dharamsi Samukhram Vaginlal Bindia, Hakdar-Karkun, Broach Custom House.

Mr Raoji Sadashiv, First Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Nasik Zilla, S D is transferred to West Khandesh Zilla, with effect from 18th October.

Mr Gangadhar Konher, Third Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, West Kandesh Zilla, is transferred to Nasik Zilla, S D with effect from 21st October.

Atmaram Lakshiman, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Nasik Taluka, was appointed acting First Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Nasik Zilla, S D from 12th to 20th October inclusive.

Ganesh Kashinath, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Parola Peths, East Khandesh Zilla, was granted sick leave from 21st July to 19th September 1910 inclusive, and candidate Sawlaran. Trimbak was appointed to act for him from 13th August.

Vishnu Balwant, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shahapur Taluka, S D, Thana Zilla, was granted sick leave from 15th July to 7th October inclusive, and candidate Laxman Krishnaji was appointed to act for him from 21st July.

Keshav Hari Wadkar, candidate Vaccinator, Satara Zilla, S D, is granted privilege leave from 14th October to 10th November inclusive.

Railsing Utamsing, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar District, is transferred to Hyderabad Zilla with effect from 3rd August.

Hussainkhan Rahmankhan, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is transferred to Thar and Parkar District with effect from 29th July.

Thanwardas Hemanraj, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Larkana District, is transferred to Thar and Parkar District with effect from 10th August.

Choithram Punhumal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar District, is transferred to Larkana District, with effect from 22nd August.

Pohumal Kishenomal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Larkana District, is transferred to Hyderabad Zilla with effect from 30th August.

Mahomed Hassan Mahmud, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is transferred to Larkana District with effect from 7th September.

The privilege leave granted to Tulsiomal Ramchand, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar District, in Notification No 256 of 8th August 1910, was converted into sick leave and extended to 8th September 1910 inclusive.

Mr Narayanrao Lakshumaya Mankikar, Head Clerk, District Court, Kanara, is appointed to act as Nazir of that Court from 5th November 1910, vice Mr J N P Pocha granted privilege leave for one month or until further orders.

Messrs D Dalaya and K Bhide respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Deputy Collector N D, East Khandesh on the afternoon of the 28th October.

Mr Shankar Shridhar Chitale has been elected by the Lonavla Municipality as a member of the Taluka Local Board of Maval under section 6 (a) of the Local Boards Act I of 1884 vice the Honourable Mr Hari Sitaram Dixit, resigned Mr Mohanlal Girdharlal is elected a member of Ward C of the Broach Municipality vice Mr Ambashankar Uttamram Malji, resigned Mr Kakubhai Kuberbhai is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Kapadvanj in the Kaira District vice Mr Motibhai Haribhai, deceased.

Mr. Pandurang Malhar Belsare is nominated a councillor of the Jejuri Municipality in the Poona District vice Mr. Baburao Malhar Belsare, deceased.

Mr. Dattatraya Ganesh Nadgaud is nominated a councillor of the Indapur Municipality in the Poona District vice Mr. Obeydullah Akbarali Munshi, resigned.

Mr. Karim Saheb Ali Saheb is appointed to be a nominated councillor of the Municipality of Athni in the Belgaum District vice Mr. Khadir Saheb Mahmad Saheb Begwan, deceased.

Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Kini, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Paragad in the Belgaum District vice Mr. S. S. Karnadkar, resigned, is approved.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOVNAGAR, Nov. 3.

Guns were fired this morning, on the occasion of New Year's Day, whilst a Durbar was held and a garden party was given by the Maharaja. Many merchants and state officials were present. Many of the poor were fed, and alms were given to mendicants.

Mr. Iyer, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, who has been on leave is recalled to take charge from Mr. Nissen, Traffic Superintendent, resigned.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE WOMAN OF TASTE.

The dealer in peltry and the dressmaker seem to have entered into an alliance to be all things to all people. No longer is "Madame" told "this is the mode for the season." On the contrary, writes a London correspondent, they listen amiably to her suggestions, and sometimes work on them, with the result that we get a delightful diversity in garments. Asked if I would go with an American friend who announced her intention to provide herself with some really nice furs, I joyfully assented, and we set forth to the regions of the West End to a well-known furrier. Once there we settled down, and proceeded to enjoy the display of models. There were shawls of sable of the most exquisite softness and pliability, chinchilla wraps that demanded a fairy princess—they were too beautiful for mortals—silver fox sets of regal aspect, and other fur garments galore. A new lining for these fur shawls is crepe de chine, and it proves a delightful medium for the purpose, tucked and gauged chiffon being also pressed into service. The fur cape, which has not been seen for several seasons, has now made its reappearance, and in the new guise, pointed back and front, acquits itself admirably, and will come in for much admiration. It commends itself to the daintily-gowned woman who, when driving to make her calls or going to and from the opera, likes a warm wrap that can be easily assumed and not crush her chiffons. A delightful coat of moleskin showed the new collar effect which on the right side spreads itself out in a huge handkerchief rever. There are quaint necklets, too, to be seen One, composed of a band of taillees ermine, which just clasped the throat, was fastened in front, where there were four pendent pieces of gauged Royal blue satin, and on to the ends of the satin were sewn the tails, which, one supposes, were filched from the band.

WALLET-SHAPED MUFFS.

Muffs have taken upon themselves many shapes, but they are all of prodigious size. There is the wallet-shaped muff, with a flap outside, and the wing shape, coming down to two points with a good curve between. The tails on ermine muffs are also being arranged to form a V. shape, which is more effective than the straight line. In fact, there is no end to the furriers' fancies this season.

A STUDY IN GOLD AND BLACK.

While lunching we saw a well-known actress in musical comedy, who evidently had a fine sense of the fitness of things, for her simple frock of the shade known as "olive," but which is better described as old gold tinged with olive, almost matched her tawny hair, and her set of skunk and little "cap" of the same fur afforded the necessary contrast. The muff, she carried, was of the newest shape—that is, prodigious in size, one end being drawn in and held by a plague of sontache.

A NEW DRESS FABRIC.

One of the

BY THE WAY.

PORRIDGE AND MILK.

Scotland, it has often been said, owes its national greatness to the national diet. The latest tribute to the simple fare comes from the Flora Stevenson Committee in Edinburgh, who for the past few months have been feeding necessitous school children on porridge and milk at midday. At first the typical slum inhabitant turned from the wholesome food with disgust and loathing, and demanded a cup of tea or a bowl of soup with its ticker, but happily, things are now changed, and with properly regulated stomachs the pupils are swallowing their porridge with avidity. And no wonder! the Edinburg "Dispatch" exclaims. "A diet which could produce such a race of Scottish stalwarts as figure in Scotland's history for the past three or four centuries has surely something to recommend it."

THE CRADLEY HEATH CHAIN-MAKERS.

Miss Mary R. Macarthur writes in the "Christian Commonwealth" on the chain makers of Cradley Heath, and in noticing the monotony of the work and its miserable remuneration, tells that a yard of chain may be made in an hour, of the commoner kinds even two yards or more, but to the onlooker, nothing anxiously the exertions of the worker, this hour seems unending. It will have brought the operative perhaps a peny; in fewer cases a penny hal'penny. If she be gifted, indeed a very Vulcan of chain makers, she will earn twopence. Such lean reward makes certain the employment of children, and the shadow of their life-long prison-house rests on these is mere baby-hood.

50,000 BLOWS A WEEK.

The manufacturers themselves estimate that to earn 10s. a week on a chain a worker must weld over 5,000 links. Each link requires at least ten blows from the hammer. A week's work means, then, more than 50,000 blows. And then the bellows must be blown, the forge attended to the iron rods lifted. The iron must be carried from warehouse to workshop and the finished chain carried back again. And for this the women ask 10s. To many of them that spells riches. One woman reckoned the other day that at the old prices she had to strike a thousand blows to earn three-halfpence!

THE CANADIAN ALPINE CLUB.

The annual camp of the Alpine Club of Canada has come and gone, and, as the "Manitoba Free Press" puts it, Canada has received another great advertisement for a region which the nation strangely neglects. Last year a large number of English climbers took advantage of the British Association meeting in Winnipeg to go, like Caleb and Joshua into the land of promise to spy out the Canadian mountains. A small party journeyed from the Alpine club camp at Lake O'Hara to attempt the second ascent of Mount Robson. They were too late in the year, and the weather round that ill-conditioned peak prevented the ascent. This summer Mr. A. L. Mumm, the author of "Five Months in the Himalaya," is making another attempt.

SOME OF THE CLIMBERS.

Mr. J. E Eaton, from Sicily, with his Swiss guide, also started on an independent tour in the Freshfield group, named after the well-known English climber. Unfortunately his guide was summoned back to Switzerland, and Mr. Eaton's trip was cut short. Mr. Wedgwood, a name familiar enough in the English "Potteries," who has climbed in the Andes, was with the club for some time, and made many important climbs. The club was also delighted to see another of its English members. Mr. Geoffrey Howard, always welcome, but more especially in the charmed circle of the camp fire. Other visitors were Mr. George Vaux, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Howard Palmer, of Boston, who has explored the more remote regions of the Selkirks, and also made several attempts upon Mount Sir Sanford.

DR. LONGSTAFF.

The visitors of whom the club saw most were Dr. T. G. and Miss Longstaff. They arrived at the Banff club-house in the end of June, and, after a short stay, set out with packer, Jimmie Simpson, for Mount Assiniboine. On the way south, Mr. Wedgwood's party to the same mountain was met on its return journey. Conditions had been very bad upon the mountain, and they had failed to make a complete ascent. However, Dr. Longstaff ascended by the North-west face, cutting steps in the ice nearly all the way. The descent was made with the utmost caution down the northern arete. Camp was reached by the light of the aurora at 1-15 a.m., the party having been at work for twenty-one hours.

A MAN'S RIGHTS.

Another of those points has been raised which are generally described as affecting travellers, or, as here, tram passengers. A man had refused to pay his fare on the demand of the inspector. His plea was that he had already paid, but had declined to accept a ticket. This seems to have been true. The stipendiary magistrate who heard the summons inflicted a nominal penalty, agreed that a nice legal point was in question, and consented to state a case for appeal. We are not concerned with the nice legal point or with the rights and wrongs of this passenger. What strikes us is the absurdity of a man putting himself to the trouble and expense of fighting a battle which is not worth a moment's energy. No great labour is involved in accepting and keeping a strip of paper. The paper, though thick, is not heavy enough to become a burden. By the same token, the railway passenger who cherishes such an affection for his ticket as to claim it as personal property is wasting energy which might be devoted to the conservation of better things—say, temper and common sense.

ROYALTY IN EXILE.

If, as seems probable, King Manoel decides to make his future home in England, he will follow in the steps of many another exiled Sovereign who has found an asylum on our shores. When Napoleon I. chased Louis XVIII. from the French throne he found a refuge in England, where he spent a few peaceful years in Buckinghamshire until the way was open to his return. Louis Philippe, when he was compelled to abdicate in 1848, fled to England as plain "Mr. Smith," only to die at Claremont two years later; and the third Napoleon, before he came to his Throne, was a familiar figure at home, where he hobnobbed with the aristocracy, took part in the Eglinton tournament, wrote a book, and played the special constable. When Napoleon fell, his Empress Eugenie's first impulse was to fly to England, where she was joined by her husband and son; and Wood Norton has long been the home of Louis Philippe's descendants, from the Duc d'Aumale to the Duke of Orleans.

PORTUGAL FOR POLITENESS.

The Earl of Carnarvon, in his account of his visit to Portugal in 1827, places the Portuguese in the forefront of peoples, distinguished for polish and politeness. "Were I asked," he wrote, "in what country society had attained its most polished form I should say in Portugal. . . . Portuguese politeness is delightful because it is by no means purely artificial but flows in a great measure from a natural kindliness of feeling. . . . The best society in England is perhaps the best in the world because it combines civilisation of manner with cultivation of mind, but without reference to intellectual culture, the last finish of polished breeding distinguishes, perhaps in a greater degree, the higher orders of Portugal. The characteristic politeness of the Portuguese does not. "Only play. Through life's more cultured paths, and charm" the way, but the kindliness of heart from which it flows extends to all classes, and affects all relations.

At a sitting of the Colonial Congress in Berlin, during mail week, Said Rueste, who has recently acted as the representative of the Deutsche Bank in Persia, in the course of a speech referred to the community of interests between Great Britain and Germany in their colonial policy and in the world markets. He expressed the opinion that the economic interests of both countries could find a basis of agreement in the urgent necessity of maintaining the principle of the open door, in order to ensure for home industries sufficient employment, as also a development of trade corresponding with the growth of the population. Existing markets must be cultivated and maintained, and new ones opened up. "Germany and England, in the value of their mutual exchange of goods, stand at the head of all exporting states. Their merchant fleets which span the globes are unequalled by those of any other nation." He laid stress on this harmony of interests, which would enable the two countries successfully to combat any attempt on the part of a third party to establish a monopoly.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE LITTLE THEATRE AND "LYSISTRATA."

The Little Theatre, which Miss Gertrude Kingston has opened in John-street, Adelphi, is more of a hall than a playhouse, having only one floor. Its decoration, writes a London correspondent, is suggestive of Wedgwood blue-and-white; and attached to it is a comfortable lounge, in which will be found an interesting collection of oil-paintings and water-colour drawing, including several of the most modern French schools. Altogether it is a charming little place, of a suitable size for the easy enjoyment of the lights and shades of finished acting. Whether Miss Kingston has been well advised in opening it with a version of the "Lysistrata" of Aristophanes remains to be seen. It is, necessarily a rather free adaptation. There are beautiful things in the "Lysistrata" notably the songs of the Athenian and Spantan maidens; but there are also very—shall we say?—Dionysian things in it. In fact, it is one of the most licentious of all its author's comedies, and even while emphasising its political thesis—the power of woman and the degeneracy of man—the adapter has not been able to conceal its essential unpleasantness. He (or she) has, moreover, turned the Greek play into rhymed decasyllabics, from which such lyric beauty as the original possesses seems to have entirely vanished. The result is not so much a play as an animated pamphlet on Woman Suffrage, which will repel some hearers by its suggestiveness, and convince none by its logic, for the simple reason that, all through, the women have there is easily their own way, and the only men opposed to them are doddering greybeards or will-less younger and middle-aged members of the so-called sterner sex.

A PLAY FOR SUFFRAGETTES.

Most of our readers will be familiar with its satirical story at the expense of the Athenian peace-at-any-price party, in which the men having failed to finish a war with Sparta, the women take matters into their own hands, occupy the Acropolis, give their lovers and husbands to understand that until peace is declared there shall be no more love, and finally bring about the surrender of the citizens. There is a great deal of vainglorious boasting on the part of the women and foolish resort on that of the men, and more than once a lady-orator reminded us of that precious couplet in a ballad very popular with the militant "Suffragettes" of the present day: "We men bear arms," they say. That's true. But woman bears the race! And that you'd find no trifle if you had to take her place! which is surely the most exquisite piece of pathos in the whole range of latter-day lyricism. In fact, the whole thing appears to have been written principally to please Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and her supporters, a motive, which however admirable it may be from the political point of view, can scarcely be said to have much dramatic or artistic value. Even politically, however, the piece proves to be of no importance. Indeed, if the advancement of the Suffrage Cause is to be an object of the Little Theatre, we rather wonder that the "Ecclesiazusae" was not chosen for adaptation instead of the "Lysistrata," for in that the woman disguised as men, carry out a brilliantly successfully rebellion and decree a new Constitution—a much bigger manifestation of power then merely stopping a war. However there is a great deal more lyric beauty in the "Ecclesiazusae" than in 'Lysistrata' so perhaps it is as well that the present adapter has, for the present, at any rate, left it alone. The piece is tastefully put upon the stage in the matter of scenery and costume. There is, however, more scope in it for elocution than for acting, and here, despite the smallness of the hall, most of the performers were found wanting, including Miss Kingston herself, a great part of whose opening scenes one found practically inaudible even half-way down the stalls. The best individual performances of the evening came from Mr. Thomas Sidney as the Commissioner. He spoke clearly and with proper emphasis, and seemed to be trying to embody a character. Miss Maud Cressall also made a conscious effort at impersonation in the part of the hoarse-voiced Lampito, and harangued all and sundry very hoarsely indeed. On the whole, Miss Kingston will do well to give the public a little more play and a little less propaganda in her next production.

LEROUX'S "LE CHEMINEAU."

Mr. Beecham duly gave the first performance in England of Leroux's lyric drama in four acts "Le Cheminau" at Covent Garden, a few nights ago. Performed in admirable style, a decided success was achieved, although whether the work will meet with general approval cannot be definitely said in advance. On the face of it it would seem that it has pretty much as good a chance as "Louise": one feels tempted to think of Charpentier's opera since there is a certain resemblance in this new production. Such resemblance lies, not in the story, but vaguely in the treatment and definitely in the dramatic atmosphere. Both operas are singularly successful in dealing with homeliness without false sentiment and in pathos free from vulgarity. There are some, perhaps, who will find the insistence on the note of melancholy depressing, but to others the art with which it is expressed will save the situation, and, indeed, create a very genuine feeling of attraction. For our part, while we have to confess that we found Leroux's version of Richepin's story unduly drawn out for an opera-text, at the same time the musical setting hardly ever failed to hold the attention; there was, indeed, a great deal to charm and fascinate in the surety of touch in the expression. The emotional grip may not be as strong as is that of Charpentier in "Louise," but Leroux writes in quite as fluent a melodic style, and in certain ways perhaps he is less extravagant. That is to say, he seems content with simpler means. In his orchestration, for instance, there is an unusual reserve, which has the great advantage of giving the singers more chance than is generally the case in modern operas. The method of composition is melodic continuity, which consists of a good deal of repetition rather than anything approaching elaborate development of theme, with no hesitation in the employment of the half-cadence, and sometimes rather too much of the square-cut in formal construction and too little use of the declamatory style. This last may possibly be a more serious shortcoming than it tendency towards monotony by the fact that it causes delay in the dramatic action. All interested in French opera should not miss seeing this extremely clever example, and those who remember the production of "ReggedRobin" some years ago will know that its story has possibilities enough for an opera subject. In so far as the "Call, of the Highway" is more literary than dramatic the closing scene may be said to lose some of its force, and fail to give the whole a sufficiently vigorous climax Yet poetically the charm remains, especially so in the present production on account of the fine performance of the Vagabond himself by M. Roseli. Here is a case of absolute identification with the part, and in every scene this artist showed himself to be a master hand. The singing, perhaps, was not altogether free from a certain cloudiness in colour, as if he had not realised how resonant and easy to sign in the theatre is but the voice itself is powerful and of sympathetic quality. Miss Elizabeth Amsden's Toinette was almost of equal conviction. She had a difficult task to realise the twenty years that are supposed to pass between the first and later scenes—her make-up was not altogether satisfactory; otherwise a singularly beautiful voice and admirable method were there, and the impersonation was always made a living thing. Of the other parts first mention should be made Mr. Harry Dearth's Francois; he has steadily advanced in his art, and he made the old man's figure in the last scene really pathetic. Another good study was the Toinet of Mr. Maurice D'Oisly—he and Mme. Beatrice La Palme sang their little duet in the second act very prettily. Mr. Alfred de Manby put due force into the part of Pierre, especially when he declared the truth of Toinet's parentage to Francois; and the impersonations of Catherine by Mme. Edna Thornton and of Martin and Thomas by Messrs. Leon de Sousa and Lewys James were quite satisfactory. The opera was conducted by Mr. Percy Pitt, and it went from beginning to end most smoothly, slight lapses of memory on the stage counting for little.

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" " " 1907=274,031
" " " 1908=276,109
" " " 1909=274,270

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The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.
No correspondence can be entertained.
Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.
Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," "Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."
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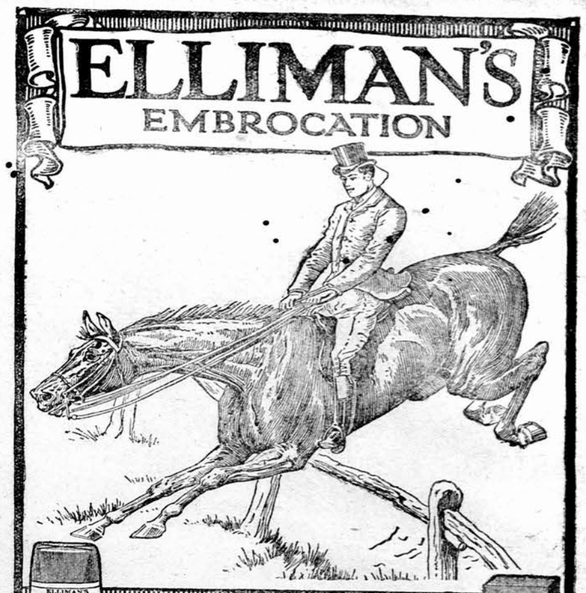

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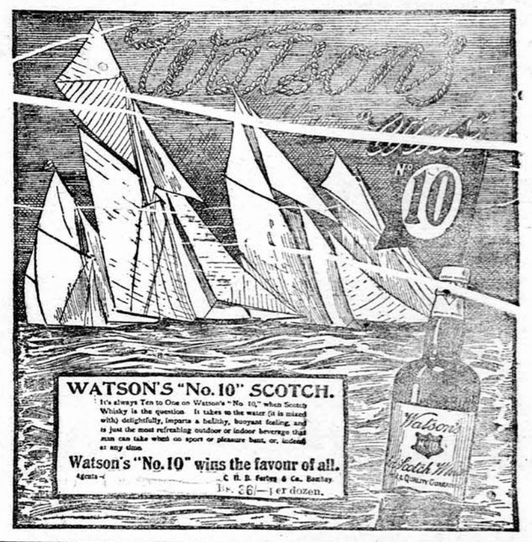
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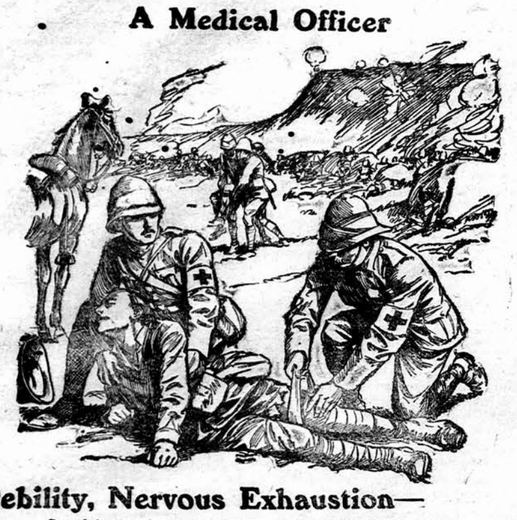
A Medical Officer



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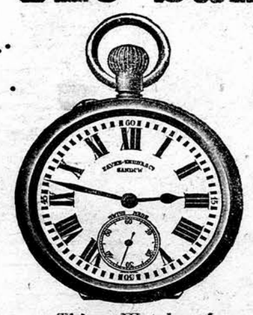

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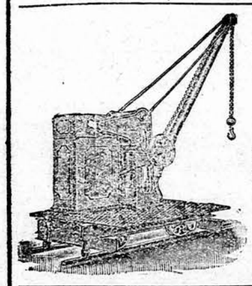

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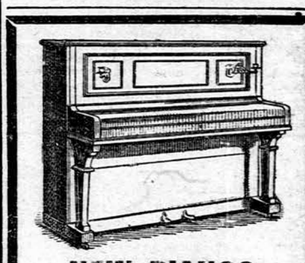

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